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REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ARMS PROPOSALS

Zorin Views Proposals

LD020044 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Interview with Soviet television and radio commentator Valentin Zorin by unidentified Czechoslovak television correspondent on the "24 Hours" program -- live or recorded: Announcer's questions and Zorin's answers in Russian fading into superimposed Czechoslovak translation]

[Text] [Question] In our program today I want to acquaint you with the view of a person of exceptional standing -- the leading Soviet expert on Soviet-American relations -- Soviet television commentator Valentin Zorin. Comrade Zorin is at the moment ready in the Moscow television studio and he should be able to hear us.

Good evening...

[Answer] Good evening viewers in Czechoslovakia and good evening [word indistinct].

[Question] Can Reagan's latest proposals be considered a contribution to nuclear disarmament?

[Answer] Well, I have to say that that we have only just become acquainted with the proposals, and in contrast to the Americans, where such important documents are concerned, we don't think it would be right to be too hasty. This is why we are still studying them carefully. But I would like to talk just about the first impressions of the document which is here in front of me.

The first impression gives a feeling of nonconstructiveness about what the U.S. President said. In the first place he again repeated his proposal which is well known -- the so-called zero option, but it is "zero" only for the Soviet Union, of course not for the United States. In the context of this document the United States would gain superiority over the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons.

More than once and most authoritatively through Comrade Brezhnev we have not only rejected this proposal; we have analyzed it, we have explained why it is unacceptable, and why it is impossible for us to reach an agreement on this basis because in fact it is a matter of unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the U.S. President considers it possible to again repeat this proposal as a realistic basis for negotiations in Geneva. This in itself raises doubts about the seriousness of the White House intentions on these issues.

In the second place, the U.S. President expressed agreement with the resolutions which a number of U.S. Senators put forward, especially Senator Henry Jackson -- I just want to remind you that it is the same Henry Jackson that the Americans call "the Senator from [word indistinct]," and who bears a great blame for wrecking the signing of the SALT II agreement -- well that group led by Jackson put forward a proposal which, on the surface, is very attractive, and which would appear to favor freezing the nuclear weapons of both the Soviet Union and the United States. In reality though, this freeze -- as intended by the author of the resolution which Reagan has now supported in the Senate -- would be implemented only after another buildup of arms, as they call it, has taken place. That means that the United States would fulfill the military programs which they have already planned, and which are aimed at gaining superiority over the Soviet Union. It employs the kind of logic that states that if an arms freeze took place now, the Soviet Union would gain superiority.

The lack of justification for this argument is stressed by several American politicians. A few days ago (?Edward Kennedy) said that the present ratio of nuclear warheads between the United States and the USSR looks like this: The United States has 9,000 while the Soviet Union has 7,000, so talk about Soviet superiority is just bluff.

Nevertheless, Reagan does not now want to accept the proposal for an immediate freeze. On the contrary, he tries to anticipate this freeze with a new feverish arms buildup. That is why the new proposals from Washington cannot become a constructive basis for further negotiation.

[Question] You say that Reagan, in essence, has not come up with anything new, and it was therefore not necessary to organize a press conference. What, then, in your opinion, was the real intention of his statement?

[Answer] You are right, of course. In order merely to repeat what has already been said, there is no sense in organizing a press conference. The conference was necessary because Washington is now forced to reply to the political pressure of [word indistinct] Party and of the West European public, which is now, as you know, actively calling for real measures to halt the feverish arms race. The world public has been greatly affected by the recent proposals of Leonid Brezhnev and, more characteristically, just lately, by the campaign against the feverish nuclear arms buildup, which has developed in a very active way in the United States itself.

Over the last half year we have not seen anything like this (?eagerness) in the United States. The administration managed, by means of a concentrated propaganda campaign, to drown American public opinion, but during the last few weeks we have witnessed a very important turnabout -- the clear disquiet of the American public evoked by the present course of the American administration. This has been reflected both in mass demonstrations and in the speeches of leading politicals in Washington, [word indistinct] elections to Congress which will take place in the fall of this year. And the people in the White House have now evidently begun to realize that if they continue adopting nonconstructive positions then it could lead to a great political collapse. Therefore (?they) have decided to play a trick, that is, to put forward a proposal which is quite evidently inequitable. In connection with Reagan's proposal, which I have just read, I recalled the logic of a sort of not very bright schoolboy who thought that the same amount of time should elapse between Monday and Saturday as between Saturday and Monday. That is more or less how President Reagan imagines the ratio of armed forces between the United States and the Soviet Union.

But Reagan cannot now categorically [words indistinct] as he did before. Therefore I think that primarily this present move has propaganda motives.

[Question] Can I interpret your remarks to mean that Reagan's position, as far as disarmament is concerned, has not changed in essence?

[Answer] In essence it hasn't changed; I agree with you on that point. But I would just like to add one nuance: A year ago the Reagan administration completely rejected the idea of talks -- it said that [word indistinct] the United States to carry out the military program that was already planned and then sit down at the conference table.

Some time ago Washington took part in the negotiations in Geneva -- that is already a concession from the previous standpoint. Now President Reagan is forced to take new steps in order to persuade both the American and the world public of the fact that the U.S. Government is prepared to do something. That is at least a change, albeit not a significant (?one).

However, it is necessary to mention the reasons that must make the Reagan administration change its position. They are deep-rooted reasons and I think that propaganda tricks are not capable of replying to the world public. What we are talking about today is propaganda then might just -- and I would like to think so -- after some time [words indistinct] a realistic standpoint in Washington on this vital question.

Tass Notes Kennedy Criticism

LD020840 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 2 Apr 82.

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr, TASS -- While speaking about his striving to reduce armaments, President Reagan calls for creating new types of weapons, the Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy said, commenting on the press conference of the U.S. leader held on Wednesday. The Senator categorically refuted the administration's inventions on a certain "U.S. lagging behind the USSR" in strategic armaments. He said that on the contrary, the United States surpassed the USSR by the number of strategic warheads. The two great powers have at their disposal a nuclear arsenal which exceeds by a million times the capacity of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Edward Kennedy pointed out that millions of Americans were aware of the mortal danger of a nuclear war, whose probability increased as a result of a further stockpiling of weapons. Millions of Americans demand immediate and unconditional freezing of nuclear weapons, talks on their reduction which, in the long run, should lead to their elimination. They reject the Reagan-Warner-Jackson position which is characterized by the intention to pour down the rathole another billions of dollars on arms which do not strengthen but weaken the U.S. security. This position is part of the problem facing the U.S. and not part of its solution.

Penchenko Analysis

LD011432 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] In the United States a public organization, the Foreign Policy Association, has carried out a public opinion poll relating to the Reagan administration's military plans. Most of those questioned spoke against the projected increase in military spending and rejected the assertion of the White House that disarmament measures should be preceded by America's rearmament. More on this by Igor Penchenko and this is what he writes:

The roll has shown that Washington's policy aimed at stepping up military preparations, in fact at getting prepared for total nuclear war, is meeting with mounting resistance in the United States. Like in Western Europe, Japan and other parts of the world, in the United States the antiwar movement is turning into an important factor of national life. The attempts of the official media to pass the aspirations of militaristic circles and arms makers for national ambitions have obviously failed. People begin to realize increasingly better the nature of modern weapons as such that, should they be used, the future of the entire human race will be at stake. Under the circumstances the nuclear arms race is turning into a race toward an abyss. The Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives O'Neil, one of the country's oldest Congressmen, has justly referred to it as insanity.

But is there a sensible alternative to this policy of insanity? Yes, there is. The Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, in a statement in Moscow on 16th March, said this: He sees the future not in terms of a limitless accumulation of weaponry but in terms of gaining sensible agreements with the other side on reciprocally reducing the level of military confrontation. The Soviet Union persistently seeks a fair agreement on a big reduction of nuclear force by both sides and, in order to facilitate the gaining of this agreement, it has decided to unilaterally halt the deployment of intermediate-range weapons in its European part and to reduce the number of the already stationed missiles of that class. When announcing these decisions President Brezhnev expressed hope that the Western participants in the talks would be able to react to these constructive steps in a spirit of goodwill. Unfortunately, they have failed to do so yet.

The cold war momentum and the revival of the cold war in the West is unfortunately much in evidence, is pushing Washington and its allies towards negative decisions [as heard].

Witness the recent meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group, which rejected the Soviet idea of freezing the intermediate-range forces. While dismissing this idea together with the idea of disarmament talks with the Soviet Union, Washington continues to harp on the necessity of building up military might.

President Reagan advocated this at his latest press conference. His statement clearly shows that the White House is banking on upsetting the existing strategic parity and that it gives priority to the so-called rearmament, not to negotiations, and this, as shown by the polls sponsored by the U.S. Foreign Policy Association, is meeting with mounting resistance among the American public and not only Americans.

Radio Comments

LD011624 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] President Reagan of the United States has again demonstrated that he has no intentions of budging at least an inch from his reckless course of preparing and unleashing a new world war. Addressing a news conference in Washington, he called for a speedy buildup of strategic armaments of the United States, including new bombers, land-based and sea-based nuclear missiles, as well as other means of mass destruction. And only after that, in other words only after the United States has gained military superiority over the Soviet Union, will Reagan condescend to promise to agree to talks with the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear armaments. [passage indistinct]

Reagan has reaffirmed his notorious and (?just as calamitous) argument that the deployment of such American weaponry, within the range of reaching Soviet territory, will allegedly lay the groundwork for talks on a mutaul reduction and liquidation. He claims that the Soviet Union already has in the European part of its territory, medium-range nuclear missiles. And Reagan, just as before, said nothing about the reasons for these defensive measures of the Soviet Union, that is, the presence of (?forward-based) nuclear missiles of the United States in Europe and other parts of the world thousands of miles away from the United States.

And nevertheless, paradoxical as it may seem, the belligerent speeches by Reagan are an indication not only of the recklessness of the present-day American leadership, not only the ambitions and principles still dangerous to the whole of mankind. They are an indication of his fear before the possibility of becoming isolated, to stand before the whole world just as he is today, a monger of the world nuclear conflagration. Actually speaking, Reagan was trying to justify himself. He tried to justify himself before the fact of the constructive Soviet initiatives, which open up the way to a real and speedy nuclear disarmament; before the Soviet example of good will on the question of freezing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe; before the Soviet ideas on confidence-building measures in all the continents and in the world oceans.

He tried also to justify himself before world public opinion, before the mass anti-American, antimilitaristic demonstrations everywhere where there is U.S. military presence, and where Washington is planning to set up bridgeheads for nuclear aggression. In fact, Reagan was trying to justify himself before his own countrymen because in the United States itself there is a growing mass movement against the course of Washington which is pushing the world to the brink of catastrophe. Even in the American Congress they are now discussing a draft resolution demanding that the Reagan administration freeze all nuclear preparations, and this draft resolution is gaining more and more supporters there.

If the United States were to launch a nuclear war overseas they would not sit it out on the sidelines. They would not avoid vengeance. The essence of this warning, made a few days ago by Leonid Brezhnev, was understandable to everyone. The love of peace of the Soviet Union is not a manifestation of its weakness. The Soviet peace initiatives are not a request for peace.

It is an appeal by a state that is confident in its capability and ability to repulse any aggression. However, the U.S. President, judging by his news conference, takes into account this reality to that measure in order to try to tone down the worldwide indignation over his reckless policy, but by no means was it a reassessment of this policy.

Beglov Commentary

LD012250 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Commentary by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Judging by recent steps taken by the American administration, including President Reagan's news conference on 31 March, there is hectic activity under way to refurbish the facade of U.S. nuclear arms policy without halting the unprecedented escalation in the nuclear arms production. The reasons for these political and propaganda maneuvers with the aim of showing President Reagan as supporter of nuclear arsenals reduction are clear. This is the protest in Western Europe against the Reagan idea about a limited nuclear war. This is the horror of millions of Americans over the open ended arms drive steered by the administration. Hence the tidal movement in favor of a nuclear arms freeze, for stopping this (?conveyor) immediately and removing the nuclear catastrophe threat.

All this is taking place agains the backdrop of the two opposite approaches on the nuclear arms issue. In contrast to Washington's blackmail, the Soviet Union specifies a substantive program for phasing down the arms race and offers to the United States to close new channels for nuclear arms development, in particular in regard to ground and sea-based cruise missiles and missile-carrying submarines. it insists that the SALT process be resumed and even goes as far as to suspend on a unilateral basis the deployment of its missiles in Europe. So the picture shapes out this way: The Soviet Union makes one specific proposal after the other and expresses readiness to consider constructive counterproposals from the other side, but the other side shows no signs of being ready to work in tandem. Washington may believe that once the President says he supports the idea of nuclear arms reduction and utters a few soothing phrases in this vein this will dissipate all the apprehension in regard of the objectives of U.S. nuclear strategy. Yet, the freeze formulae advocated by the American President is predicated on the implementation of all the Pentagon programs now under way, from the B-1 bomber, MX and cruise missiles to the 17,000 new nuclear arms units for re-equipping the American arsenal. This means the United States does not want the present equilibrium in Europe, it does not want strategic parity on the global scale and continues to bank on reaching nuclear superiority.

Foreign Press Cited

LD020920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Deep disappointment at the negative position of the White House on the radical problems of the arms race and international security prevails in the foreign press commentaries on U.S. President Reagan's speech.

The Soviet Union, the Hungarian NEPSZABADSAG points out, does not need to be convinced of the benefits of negotiations. The USSR consistently manifests good will and a desire to cooperate constructively, to try to achieve precisely at the negotiating table a solution to the existing problems on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union unfailingly underpins this with practical deeds and with its whole peace-loving policy.

The head of the White House continues, despite the proposals of the Soviet Union and the growing criticism of his policy in his own country, to seek ways of violating in favor of the United States, correlation of forces which has come about in the world, the Paris L'HUMANITE states.

LE MONDE notes that Reagan said nothing new in relation to the nuclear arms race, which means that the United States intends to continue building up its nuclear arsenal.

A paradoxical logic -- first one must arm oneself to the teeth in order later to disarm -- this is how Reagan's speech is commented on by the Paris LIBERATION.

The London TIMES notes that Reagan failed to understand that one of the imperatives of the nuclear age is a continuation of sincere dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In the opinion of the Japanese paper ASAHI, the U.S. President's speech contains no specific proposals in the sphere of disarmament.

The West German WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, dealing with the growing peace movement in the United States, writes that according to an opinion poll 72 percent of all Americans advocate achievement of an agreement with the Soviet Union on a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons.

TASS Commentary

LD011820 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Ronald Reagan agrees with... Ronald Reagan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a statement at a press conference on April 1 in which he set forth in a general form his attitude to problems of the arms race and international security. As it was pointed out before the press conference, the address by the head of the American administration to the public was prompted by the mounting criticism of his foreign and home policy, and methods of conducting international affairs. The President is being personally accused more and more often that his government has plans of preparations for war, but has not as yet formulated a policy of preserving peace. Statements in favour of reviewing the course towards an unrestricted arms race, in favour of freezing nuclear arsenals and holding business-like talks with the Soviet Union to achieve mutually acceptable accords are being made in various quarters, including in the U.S. Congress. A White House correspondent of the ABC television corporation declared that the press conference gave the President a chance to sail the wave of the freeze movement before being swamped by it.

Paying tribute to the critical sentiments, the U.S. President declared that he shares the determination that the tragedy of war must never happen again. According to him, the goal of the United States is to "reduce nuclear weapons dramatically assuring lasting peace and security."

In this context Ronald Reagan praised his proposal, made in November 1981, to "eliminate entirely intermediate-range missiles." It must be recalled that this proposal totally ignores the real state of affairs in the field of medium-range weapons and is directed at assuring unilateral advantages to the United States and its NATO allies.

The President said further that talks are under way in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and preparations are nearing completion in Washington for talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms reductions. He failed to mention, however, that the Vienna talks have been marking time for years because of obstruction from the NATO countries. He did not say even a single word about the SALT-II Treaty which has not entered into force because of the American refusal to ratify it. The President did not say anything about the Soviet proposals which call on the United States to sit down immediately at the negotiating table on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and to prevent the disruption of the existing parity in this area.

The President explained the delay in the formulation of the American approach to the limitation of strategic armaments by the need to prepare carefully for negotiations. He asserted that the previous U.S. governments made mistakes by arriving "hastily at an arms control process that sends hopes soaring only to end in dashed expectations."

To counterbalance other considerations, which are discussed among American parliamentarians, Ronald Reagan declared in support of the initiative of Senators Jackson and Warner, which in fact proceeds from the premise that the unprecedented programmes of building up armanents, first of all nuclear ones, approved by the President himself, will be fully implemented. Quite a mutual admiration society indeed.

The President claimed that the objective of American efforts is to "deter conflict and reduce the risk of war, conventional and nuclear."

He asserted that every American President in the post-war period followed this strategy. One may ask who, if not the United States, committed aggression against Vietnam and other countries of Indochina? He did not elucidate either the situation with the present U.S. claims to military superiority and to armed interference in any region if the situation there is not to Washington's liking. [sentence as received]

In so far as the President's "invitation" to the Soviet Union to join the United States is concerned, in order to "substantially reduce nuclear weapons and make an important breakthrough for lasting peace on Earth," it must be said that the Soviet Union is not the side that has to be convinced of the benefits of negotiations. The USSR consistently displays good will and desire for constructive cooperation and solution of outstanding problems precisely at the negotiating table on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. And it backs this by practical deeds, by its entire peace-loving policy.

SISNEV HITS BREZHNEV PROPOSAL REJECTION

PM311353 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by political observer Vissarion Sisnev under the rubric "On a Topic of the Day": "They Reject It Without Having Heard Out the Translation"]

[Text] There is evidently no need to convince anyone that the current international situation is complex and acute and that it is causing anxiety for the entire future development of international relations. Nor is it a secret that the two last U.S. federal administrations are to blame for this dangerous aggravation. The course toward "rolling back" communism initiated by Carter has been continued and elevated to the status of a basic political premise by the current President who represents the most predatory and reactionary section of monopoly capital -- the Californian military industrialist. Motivated on the one hand by cupidity and on the other by pathological anticommunism, this grouping of professional politicians and monoplists interested in the arms race is strenuously pushing mankind back toward cold war and brinkmanship involving a real, nuclear war.

The champions of cold war, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Soviet Trade Congress, try to replace normal communication and international trade with "sanctions" and blockade and replace contacts and talks with constant threats to use armed force, all the way to the threat to use nuclear weapons. The ideological core of their actions can be judged from several statements that "we will write off communism as a strange, unnatural phenomenon in the history of mankind" which was eloquantly added to by Defense Secretary Weinberger: "The President's words made a great impression on me. But I do not think he had in mind simply a historical inevitability, the idea that we should sit and wait for Soviet communism to disappear of its own accord. For that to happen free people must help it come about." And if we also recall the notorious formula of Secretary of State Haig, "there are more important things than peace," the picture will be complete enough. It becomes clear why it is not for nothing that even the respectable U.S. bourgeois press calls this policy "a course toward political catastrophe."

What else can you call the conduct of the U.S. administration which is trying by every method and means to aggravate still further the already unfavorable situation and which is impudently interfering in the affairs of sovereign states? Here Washington forgets that the course toward the further heating of the international atmosphere, the hiking of the arms race and the destruction of normal ties between states promises nothing good to any nation, the U.S. people included, of course. The U.S. leaders have also forgotten this in examining the specific proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress. Actually, the concept of "examination" is inappropriate here since we cannot speak of any serious examination of the Soviet proposals. Reagan rejected them without having heard out the translation, so to speak.

The reaction of many West European politicians was different. Indeed, in the United States itself there were many sober people who treated without prejudice the program put forward in the Kremlin and assessed it as a positive phenomenon. That also applies to Washington political spheres, in particular to Congress, where a whole series of senators and members of the House of Representatives adopted the point of view of Senator Edward Kennedy who stressed that "the United States should not simply decline the Soviet proposal but should seek to take great strides away from the brink of nuclear war."

The fact that the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department, shrugging off any proposals from the Soviet Government aimed at halting confrontation, are expressing the will by no means of the national majority but merely of the arms dealers and fervent anti-communists is absolutely obvious. Just consider what has been happening in the U.S. Congress in the past few days. Kennedy with Senator M. Hatfield submitted a resolution calling for the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on freezing the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. It was unconditionally supported by over 140 Congressmen, not to mention dozens of national public organizations, municipal councils and state legislative assemblies. The Republican Senator C. Mathias who, on behalf of a group of Senators of both parties, submitted a resolution calling for strategic nuclear arms limitation talks to be initiated as soon as possible also met with considerable support.

All this attests that the Soviet Government's decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the country and its intention, given favorable conditions, to reduce as early as this year a certain number of medium-range missiles, and its readiness to embark immediately on SALT talks and talks on the restriction of naval operations accord with the interests and aspirations of all people, Americans included. However, even when every political leader has now had enough time to consider and weigh up what he has heard from Moscow, Washington continues to issue rhetorical cries declaring without proof that the Soviet initiatives are "inadequate," "propagandist" and so forth. The defense secretary even discerned in them...a threat to deploy nuclear missiles on Cuba and is now combating, in newspaper and television interviews, the bogey he himself has thought up.

But the secretary and the President himself are both perfectly well aware of the value of the new Soviet initiatives and understand how attractive they are to the West Europeans. This was recently discussed by an NBC television observer: "Washington is greatly worried that the Soviet Union, in putting forward its peace initiatives, is winning over the public of the West European states where the movement demanding the halting of the nuclear arms race is strengthening." But the "antidote" thought up there to this "pernicious influence" scarcely justifies the hopes of people of good will. In order not to be alone in bearing responsibility for reluctance to take a step toward meeting the Soviet Union half way, Washington has urgently convened in Colorado Springs a conference to elaborate a "unified response" by NATO.

In an attempt to implement by any means its tactial objectives like the deployment of 572 new medium-range missiles in Europe, oriented toward delirious strategic goals like "writing off communism" (by forcible means, if we are to believe Weinberger.)

The U.S. federal administration is discarding the legal and ethical norms which have formed over the centuries in relations between states and is playing with the destiny of its own country and the whole world. Here you truly cannot determine what this policy contains most of: frivolity and inexperience in international affairs, or an irresponsible adventurist approach toward very serious problems. After all, in the direction Washington is advancing so unheedingly it may encounter not only a political and national catastrophe but also a universal catastrophe affecting all mankind. It is time that this was understood and practical conclusions drawn. And the sooner the better.

DADYANTS URGES RESPONSE TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

PM011043 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by international observer G. Dadyants: "It's Up to the West"]

[Text] The whole world is discussing the important new Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the current complex and, frankly, alarming international situation the voice of reason has once again issued from Moscow. To the dangerous course onto which the latterday cold war champions are pushing mankind the Soviet Union counterposes a course toward strengthening peace and developing peaceful cooperation between states.

One of today's most acute international issues is that of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. The U.S. strategists want to transform Europe into a launchpad for their new missiles and into a lightning rod which would take the impact of a retaliatory strike in the event of a conflict. Every effort must be made to prevent these sinister plans from coming to pass.

The talks taking place in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on medium-range weapons demonstrate the different approaches to key problems of European security on the part of the Soviet and U.S. sides. The USSR put forward in Geneva specific and far-reaching proposals -- from a two-thirds reduction of the sides' existing arsenals to the total expulsion of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from the European Continent -- but the United States is still trying to avoid a serious discussion, let alone solution, of these matters. The U.S. delegation in Geneva proposed the so-called "zero option" which presupposes unilateral disarmament by the USSR in the face of the forward-based U.S. forces and the nuclear forces of U.S. NATO allies deployed in Europe.

What are the implications of the proposals on this issue put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th congress of trade unions?

Seeking a fair agreement on a major reduction of both sides' nuclear weapons in Europe and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet leadership decided to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR. THe USSR is putting a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the medium-range weapons already deployed there and is suspending the replacement of old missiles, known as SS-4's, and SS-5's, with the newer SS-20's.

Moreover, the Soviet Union has decided to take yet another step which demonstrates its will for peace and faith in the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. This very year, unless there is a new exacerbation of the international situation, it intends to reduce, on its own initiative, a certain number of its medium-range missiles.

Will the USSR's Western negotiating partners respond to this good will by taking constructive steps in the same direction? Or will they scorn the will of the peoples and continue to carry out their plans to deploy hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe capable of hitting targets in the USSR?

At first, official U.S. circles and their close military political allies attempted to play down the significance of the Soviet peace initiatives and pretend that they were nothing new. U.S. President R. Reagan stated that the Soviet Union's imposition of a unilateral moratorium "does not go far enough."

Having encountered stiff opposition from public opinion in the United States itself and in Western Europe, Washington officialdom was then compelled to moderate its tone somewhat and make its assessments of the new Soviet initiatives less categorical. A White House spokesman said that the U.S. administration "is studying all aspects of the Soviet proposals" and the State Department reported that the administration's initial sharp reaction does not mean that the United States "totally rejects the Soviet moratorium initiatives."

Well, let them get on with their studying, there is no law against it. But if an agreement is not reached with the United States and the U.S. leaders switch to practical preparations for the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles the Soviet moratorium will be lifted and the USSR will be forced to take retaliatory steps in accordance with the new threat arising as a result of the deployment of the U.S. missiles. Let no one have any doubts: These retaliatory steps will put the other side, including the United States itself, in an analogous position.

Let this be a reminder to those who are planning a "limited nuclear war" in Europe and believe that they will be able to sit tight on the other side of the Atlantic, away from the nuclear conflagration.

In this connection the question of an accord between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms, which Washington has essentially forgotten about in its fit of militarism and adventurism, is of tremendous significance for the future of the whole world. Remember that the U.S. administration has refused to implement the SALT II treaty signed back in 1979. Moreover, talks on this problem are obviously not wanted.

What is the Soviet Union proposing in this sphere? Above all, not to place artificial obstacles in the way of SALT talks, but to embark on them as soon as possible. And it is proposing that, prior to their resumption, both sides pledge not to start a new lap of the arms race and not to deploy long-range sea - and ground-based cruise missiles.

The situation which has taken shape in the world demands maximum restraint on the part of both opposing blocs of states. The Soviet Union is prepared to show restraint -- in particular, to agree on the mutual restriction of navies' actions and to agree that both sides' missile-carrying submarines be withdrawn from the current extensive combat patrol regions and that their movements be limited to mutually agreed areas. The USSR is prepared to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, particularly to areas which have the busiest sea routes. Is the United States prepared to do this?

The widespread movement in the West European countries in favor of an end to the arms race and against plans to deploy the new nuclear missiles there shows that more and more people in our continent are aware of the mortal danger posed by the unbridled buildup of nuclear arsenals. Broader and broader sections of the public are coming to the conclusion that there is not and cannot be a sensible alternative to relaxation of tension. This particular fact was talked about in practically all the speeches at the recent session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation in Brussels.

International reactions to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Congress of Trade Unions show that the new Soviet peace initiatives meet with the approval of the entire progressive public, realistically minded Western politicians and statesmen and broad circles of the working masses.

"...Our party and the Soviet Government," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions, "are diligently carrying out the people's mandate and are doing all they can to realize the the hopes of our country's working people and of all mankind for lasting peace and a clear sky above a peaceful planet Earth." It is not merely someone's ambitions which are at stake -- the destiny of world civilization is at stake.

The future path of international relations depends now on the West's position.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BREZHNEV TASHKENT SPEECH

PM010959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Main Buttress of World Peace"]

[Text] 24 Mar -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial session in Tashkent has been greeted with great interest in the world. Foreign mass media are giving detailed accounts of it. Commentaries stress that L.I. Brezhnev has confirmed the constructive new Soviet peace initiatives put forward at the 17th USSR Congress of Trade Unions and the Soviet Union's unswerving will to struggle to avert the threat of world nuclear war, to curb the arms race and to pursue a policy of strengthening peace and of disarmement in Asia and in all other continents.

Commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's speech, Mongolia's MONTSAME agency notes that the Soviet Union's policy in Asia as in all other continents is a policy of strengthening peace of of firmly rebuffing the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who want it and a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries. L.I. Brezhnev stressed the successful development of the USSR's cooperation with Mongolia, Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries of Asia and also with people's Afghanistan.

The Soviet leader made new proposals on strengthening confidence and good-neighborliness among the Asian countries, a Czechoslovak radio commentator has said. The Soviet Union is constantly waging a peace offensive, does not miss a single opportunity to contribute to the cause of softening the international climate and strives to avert the threat of nuclear war and strengthen peace throughout the world. Hungarian radio highlights the Soviet leader's comment that Soviet people's labor successes and all the USSR's achievements in peaceful construction are acquiring special significance against the backdrop of the present acutely worsened international situation. The Soviet Union will not slacken for a single day the struggle to avert the threat of world nuclear war.

The Soviet proposals on disarmament and ensuring peace, submitted at a time when the aggressive imperialist circles are increasingly building up the arms race, are further convincing evidence of the USSR's determination to ensure a lasting peace, G. Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, stated. They indicate a way to detente and arms reduction.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and President of Romania, has said: We welcome the statement by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in keeping with which the Soviet Union will assume a commitment not to deploy any more new medium-range missiles in Europe and is ready to begin a unilateral reduction of a certain number of existing missiles. This step is of particularly great significance. It is a unilateral decision and these measures are an expression of the Soviet Union's good will. We would welcome any measure of this kind on the part of the United States and the NATO countries, as well.

The Soviet leader's comments on the need for urgent measures to curb the danger of war are an authoritative new confirmation of the Soviet Union's desire to resolve the most acute and vital problem of the present day at the negotiating table, (D. Kortrayt), executive director of the U.S. social organization, Citizens for a Sane World, has stated.

The matter is now up to the Reagan administration. The White House must study the new Soviet initiatives carefully and make constructive proposals in reply.

President L.I. Brezhnev, the U.S. UPI agency reports, has called on the West to give a positive reply to the Soviet proposals on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Speaking in Tashkent, the Soviet leader let it be known that his country would take all the necessary measures to prevent the West's superiority in the arms sphere.

The agency cites L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies, their self-restraint and composure and their consistently peace-loving policy stand before all the peoples with particular clarity as the main obstacle in the path of the instigators of war and the main buttress of world peace. In restating the Soviet Union's decision to cease unilaterally the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR, the Soviet President emphasized, UPI points out, that the Soviet Union has stated its view which is greeted with approval throughout the world. It is now up to the West to answer.

The world's information agencies are widely quoting the principles contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech of the USSR's policy toward Asia, noting that this policy is aimed at reducing tension in the region, establishing a climate of trust among states and developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

President L.I. Brezhnev has stated, America's AP reports, that the Soviet Union has never considered a state of hostility and alienation between the USSR and China to be a normal phenomenon. The Soviet leader expressed the USSR's readiness to negotiate without any preconditions on measures acceptable to both sides for improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet leader has indicated, Britain's REUTER noted, that there are quite a few obstacles on the path of developing Soviet-Japanese relations, obstacles which have been created by foreign forces who care little for the two countries' interests. L.I. Brezhnev stated that the myth of the "Soviet threat" unfortunately has supporters among Japan's ruling circles but stressed that the USSR continues to advocate the development of good-neighborly relations and the broadest mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan.

TASS NOTES HUNGARIAN MBFR DELEGATES REMARKS

LD012215 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 1 Apr, TASS -- The socialist countries' new major initiative in conditions of the complicated international situation points to the invariability and consistency of their peaceful course, the desire to preserve detente, to reduce the dangerous level of military confrontation on the European Continent. This was stated by the head of the Hungarian delegation Ambassador T. Loerinc at a plenary meeting of the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe.

The first draft agreement which was submitted by socialist countries, he said, contains all the necessary to get down on its basis to practical elaboration of a mutually acceptable accord [sentence as received]. Attainment of such an accord would be of great significance for Europe and its future. It would lay the beginning to reduction of the military potentials of two most powerful alliances, would show clearly a real possibility of preventing the threat of war.

The draft agreement contains special provisions bound to strengthen mutual confidence between countries, to eliminate the sources of anxiety, to reduce military activity in the centre of the European Continent. This aim is promoted by such measures as preliminary notification about movements of ground troops of more than 20,000 servicemen, limitation of proportions of national and multi-national exercises involving 40,000-50,000 men and other measures.

Unfortunately, said the Hungarian representative, the socialist countries' initiative does not find a positive response from Western participants. They evade the discussion of the joint document of the socialist countries, put forward far-fetched preliminary conditions for concluding the first agreement. The head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic called upon the NATO member-countries to display a business like approach to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states and vive a constructive reply to these proposals.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NONPROLIFERATION ACTIVITY

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- "The Soviet Union, in response to the mounting nuclear threat, is working out ways of arresting the escalation of tension and reducing the level of military confrontation," IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out that "the problem of strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime occupies an important place in the USSR's struggle to avert a nuclear war menance."

IZVESTIYA points out in its article a particular acuity and urgency of this problem" "In the present-day international situation, complicated through the fault of the United States, the striving of some countries to acquire nuclear weapons as well as the intentions by a number of Western countries to expand the transfer of nuclear equipment, materials and technology to other countries are becoming increasingly more persistent. This may become a channel for the spread of nuclear weapons."

The newspaper stresses the great role played in that matter by the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which entered into force in 1970. The treaty, signed by 118 states, "became a very valuable international legal document serving the cause of protecting peace and erecting a roadblock to a thermonuclear catastrophe."

IZVESTIYA writes that two nuclear states -- China and France -- have not as yet joined the treaty, as well as a number of "near nuclear" countries.

The newspaper recalls that besides the non-proliferation treaty, the Soviet Union initiated discussion of a number of other measures directed at curbing nuclear armaments. Thus, the Soviet Union expressed readiness at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament in 1978 to conclude a special accord with any non-nuclear state assuming the pledge that the Soviet Union shall never use nuclear weapons against states which refuse to produce and acquire such weapons and do not have them on their territory.

The latest session of the general assembly overwhelmingly voted in favor of the Soviet-proposed declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe proclaiming the first use of nuclear weapons as the gravest crime against mankind. The United States and its close allies, however, did not back the decision "demonstrating to the entire world their unwillingness to participate in the process of averting the danger of the proliferation of nuclear death all over the world," the Soviet newspaper concluded.

ILICHEV HITS U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONISM' AT MADRID

PM311419 Moscow IZVESTYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Matveyev: "Precise Mandate"]

[Text] On 24 March a press conference was held in Moscow by the head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting of CSCE participants, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L. F. Ilichev, devoted to the state of affairs at the meeting, especially in connection with the latest adjournment announced in its work.

This question is of interest to broad circles of the world public and primarily in Europe. Some 18 months have elapsed since the start of the Madrid meetings work and there has still been no successful conclusion. What is the problem? After all, during the months of work at the forum, through the efforts of those who really value European peace and security much has been done to justify the people's hopes.

The press conference covered thoroughly the question of the reasons for the protracted work of this important forum and the reason why the recent stage of the meeting did not succeed in adopting a final document, although there is a basis for it in the form of the draft submitted by the delegations of the neutral and nonaligned countries.

With the delegations of the other socialist countries taking part in the Madrid meeting, the USSR delegation made the maximum effort to create a businesslike atmosphere at it to attain positive results.

At a moment when the meeting's successful completion was perfectly feasible, forces not interested in attaining positive results and which gag on the very policy of detente had an adverse effect. For these forces the events in Poland or, for instance, the situation in Afghanistan have been and remain merely a pretext for poisoning the international atmosphere, and the true vital interests of the Polish and Afghan peoples are a matter of profound indifference to them. These circles persistently tried to turn the Madrid forum into an arena of confrontation and to use it to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and for diktat and pressure on other countries.

Having steered a course toward transforming Western Europe into a launchpad for new U.S. missiles, U.S. official circles, as we can see, are trying to create a crisis situation, to undermine trust in the all-European process, and to undermine the very basis of the Madrid meeting. In no way does it fit into the present framework of their military-political course. That is the problem. That is why the meeting cannot finish at the moment, as the broad public and many politicians in the West who do not share Washington's obstructionism would like. It is no accident that in the last week of the meeting's work, despite the "conspiracy of silence" by the NATO countries' delegations, there was an exchange of opinions on the draft final document and a discussion of possible ways of continuing constructive work after the recess, which will last until 9 November.

Answering journalists' questions, the head of the Soviet delegation in Madrid dwelled in particular on the 15 March statement by a U.S. State Department spokesman. It again demands that the further work of the Madrid forum be made conditional on some "preliminary terms." Nothing has come or will come of these attempts: Those taking part in the meeting have an absolutely precise mandate: questions of security and cooperation in Europe. This was stated in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, who stressed the need to ensure that the Madrid meeting opens the way to the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which our continent's peoples need so acutely.

Madrid, the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion, could become an important new milestone on the path of consolidating European security and expanding cooperation among all states taking part, but for that it is essential that Washington and those who follow it finally return to conducting international affairs and negotiations more seriously and responsibly.

The press conference was chaired by Yu.N. Chernyakov, chief of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry Press Department.

BRITONS WORRIED BY CRUISE MISSILES, NOT SS-20'S

PM010901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 4

[British writer James Aldridge article under rubric "Foreign Publicists Write": "Who is Threatening Britain"]

[Excerpts] Britain has essentially been part of the West European military system since the end of World War II. This system has always been based on American, not European, military doctrines. During the cold war Europe behaved as a poor handmaiden of the United States, which virtually dictated to the Old World what its attitudes to the Soviet Union ought to be. Then Washington used to justify its diktat to Europe by citing the "threat" from the Soviet army, which was ready to attack us at any moment, or so it was claimed.

We were captive to the farfetched "threat" for 15 years. Only when the USSR proved by its patient diplomatic activity that this was a myth, a complete fable, did the cold war end.

We spent the next 15 years under conditions of detente, and although the United States occasionally tried to "apply the spurs" to us by scaring us with the Soviet Union's intention of seizing our lands, these fantasies were unsuccessful. Europe took a sober view of things. But now we have come up against a new fantasy. Namely the "threat" from SS-20s, Soviet medium-range missiles that, it is said, can be launched against our population centers at any moment from across the Elbe.

The SS-20 missiles were where they are before Reagan and his henchmen came to power. However, taking no notice of the NATO brass, Europe's peoples were not aware of a threat from the Soviet medium-range missiles. After all, if the SS-20s were trained on our cities, all the American so-called forward-based weapons, like the British and French missiles, are trained on similar "targets" on the territory of the USSR and its allies. And this balance of forces, which in principle was acceptable to both sides, may have represented a deadlock, but it was a peaceful deadlock. Putting forward numerous peace initiatives, the USSR is trying to get out of deadlock by reducing nuclear armaments in Europe.

On 16 March, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announced a decision to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. This initiative should be regarded as a first step toward creating a Europe free from nuclear missiles. Provided, of course, that the Western powers respond to the offer. Unfortunately, as yet Western official circles are rejecting the Soviet offer despite the fact that the public is urging: "Let's heed the voice of reason at last and make joint efforts".

It is notable that when the Reagan administration mounted the campaign of intimidation with the SS-20 missiles, it scared us still more with the American cruise missiles. This is why members of British peace organizations, participants in the workers movement, youth groups, our clergymen, scientists, physicians, artists and writers are protesting at the plans for deploying American cruise missiles in West Europe.

In essence we are certainly not worried by the Soviet missiles at present. If the British were really afraid of the SS-20 missiles, they would resolutely demontrate this by swift action in political and public life. But despite the fact that the ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat" has been puffed up to such huge dimensions by insane politicos in Britain and the United States, they are essentially not succeeding in convincing the majority of the islands' population of this. Of course, some people belief it, but their belief stems from the political views: These people are much less worried about the SS-20 missiles than about socialism. Some believe that the violence and the like imported from America is still better than anything Soviet. Can it be said that they are insincere in their delusions? But in fact the issue boils down to what you expect from mankind or what threatens our future -- the American cruise missile policy or the policy of a system that is seeking to organize a world in which there would be no military missiles at all.

We may soon have to live with cruise missiles nearby. They will be occupying our territory, as it were. But they will not belong to us. They will not be under British control. Instead, half a dozen people sitting at a computer on the other side of the Atlantic will decide when and where the missiles must fly. This contains all the elements of a science fiction "horror film" about robots controlling other robots. Americans like making that kind of film. As a result, Britain will be the handmaiden of these missiles. So the protest movement against the dangerous American plans is beginning to gather strength. It is the cruise missiles that are bringingmisfortune, that they may lead to disaster.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS REPORT

LD012212 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] According to a UPI cable from Washington, in a special report to the Congress the administration called for building up the United States chemical warfare potential. This programme is expected to cost from $6-7 billion within the next 5 years. Our analyst Aleksandr Zholkver makes this comment:

What fairly recently was implicit has now become explicit. The United States prepares not only for a nuclear war but also for a chemical one. This is borne out persuasively by the administration's report to the Congress. If you recall, evidence of the United States preparations for chemical war did appear before even though not always from American sources.

I remember back in the seventies when I was a correspondent in West Germany the press there reported about some ominous yellow shells at American military bases in West Germany. During the war in Vietnam yellow powder was sprayed from American aircraft. It destroyed not only the jungles but also their inhabitants from animals to humans. Already after the war, incidentally, it had been learned that some American troops fell victim to yellow powder in Vietnam by accident. But what was done in Vietnam is now regarded by the Pentagon as merely field laboratory research. Now, as the latest reports indicate, the American army is equipped with toxins hundreds of times stronger than those used in Vietnam. One American scientist has cited a really horrifying figure: One kilogram of such poison chemicals contains 4 million doses lethal for man. Just imagine that one kilogram is enough to devastate a big city or a small country. It's obvious that this poison is designed for civilians. American troops, says the Pentagon boast, are effectively protected against chemical weapons. This means, as Washington asserts, protection against Soviet chemical weapons. From time to time the State Department has sought to back up these assertions by allegations that the Soviet Union has used such weapons either in Afghanistan or in Indochina. Incidentally, however, neither the United Nations representatives nor any other experts have ever verified these allegations which were always exposed later as outright lies.

At the same time chemical weapons of American make, confiscated from counterrevolutionary bandits, have been demonstrated on more than one occasion at news conferences in Afghanistan. Lately there have been persistent reports of plans to deploy American chemical weapons at the United States bases in the Middle East and Southwest Asia to ensure operations by the notorious Rapid Deployment Force.

And now the latest report: The American administration officially announces preparations for chemical war in its report to the Congress. Small wonder the United States is only country of 157 United Nations' members to have vetoed a resolution calling to renounce the production of chemical weapons or their deployment on the territory of other states. One of the sponsors of the resolution was the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS ON U.S. SPACE WEAPONRY

PM011501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Col Engr P. Agafonov article: "The Pentagon's Space Ambitions"]

[Text] A military base from which it is possible to deliver a strike is on the moon. A laser combat station and the personnel to serve it are hidden there among the lunar craters and canyons. Other necessary means of waging "space warfare" lie in shelters beneath the surface of the moon....

Would you call that fantasy? It is nothing of the sort. It is what, according to London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, groups of specialists in the Redstone Arsenal, the missile center in Huntsville (Alabama) and in Omaha (Nebraska) are seriously considering.... "The only technical obstacle," the paper reports, "is the creation of a laser powerful enough and with a sufficiently tight beam to destroy spacecraft at a distance of 238,000 miles."

However, the Pentagon strategists are not only hatching "plans for the future." They are making considerable efforts to turn space right now into a springboard for aggression. There are many confirmations of this.

The "strategic program" announced by President Reagan envisages creating and extensively developing the most modern offensive weapon systems and further building up the strategic nuclear potential. It is described by the Western press as "the biggest in the last 30 years." It pays great attention to the use of space for aggressive military purposes. The Pentagon regards space as a potential theater of military operations in which dominance, according to U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Cooper, "may have a substantial influence on the course and outcome of the armed struggle as a whole."

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency is already carrying out at full speed a number of projects to create a so-called triad, which, FOREIGN POLICY reports, will lead to the appearance of a combat space station. The triad includes Alpha, a program to create a high-power chemical laser; the LODA (large optical demonstration experiment) plan, behind which lies a plan to create an optical system making it possible to "lengthen" a laser beam and train it on a target; and, finally, the Talon Gold project, under which a tracking system to detect targets -- missiles and satellites -- and ensure accurate aiming is being developed. The idea is to use most of these devices eventually in combination with the military space shuttles which are to enter service in [year indistinct].

The draft budget for fiscal 1983 that has been submitted, AP reports, plans to earmark almost $150 million for research on creating a space-based laser system, and since the early sixties the United States is said to have spent about $1.6 billion on this, but some senators want to increase the sum by at least $500 million.

The attention of the transatlantic space strategists is focused on many other plans for waging "space wars." The guise of "science" has not been dropped from the shuttle program. The space shuttle, 1/4 of whose flights will pursue military aims, according to foreign observers, "is to increase the American capability to put into orbit the weapons which are primarily needed there."

It is planned to use the shuttles to carry into space military communication and meteorological satellites, and also reconnaissance satellites fitted with special apparatus to detect the launches of strategic ballistic missiles, and on the "Orbiter" itself it is planned to mount apparatus to detect the exhaust of operating rocket engines and also optical equipment to be used by the astronauts for reconnaissance of objects on the earth and in space.

The space shuttle system is also regarded as a means of taking into space special tow ships designed to move various items of military apparatus from low orbits into stationary orbits, to replace onboard equipment and to service and overhaul military satellites.

Yielding to Pentagon pressure, NASA has given the military the right to monitor shuttle-based design studies for heavier transport systems to put large and heavy payloads into space. It is believed that the new super shuttle with improved power perforamnce will be able to put a useful payload of over 100 tons in low near-earth orbit.

A report of a new program for creating means of waging "space warfare" codenamed Teal Ruby appeared in the press recently. This pursues the aim of developing a system of sensors that will enable a combat space station to detect the heat generated by a rocket during launching or a satellite in orbit -- even when the onboard apparatus is switched off.

Finally, the Pentagon wants to obtain for its arsenal of space weapons yet another anti-satellite system, models of which are, according to FOREIGN POLICY, ready to be tested by the air force. In principle, it is a question of air-to-air missiles launched from high-flying F-15 jet fighters. After launching they home onto the orbiting satellite.

There are several systems of these weapons. Some are supposed to intercept the satellite straightaway, and others are supposed to enter orbit first and then approach and intercept the target. The total cost of this program ASAT is estimated at $1.7 billion, not counting the cost of the F-15 aircraft and the spending on creating a specialized control center, which it is planned to construct in Colorado Springs.

A separate avenue of research on creating space weapons is the development of relatively small manned vehicles and drones capable of maneuvering in space. It is planned that these would be put into space by the shuttle system, ballistic missiles or a Boeing 747 aircraft. Using information from satellites in stationary orbits, these spacecraft would maneuver to intercept the warheads of missiles and satellites by means of missile and laser weapons. That is the intention of their creators.

Other systems for the support of combat operations -- navigation and communication systems, and so forth -- have landed in the orbit of means of waging "space warfare." Thus a new system to provide navigation support for all branches of the armed forces, including aircraft, helicopters and ground forces mobile equipment -- NAVSTAR -- is being developed to replace the transit space system, which was created in 1959-1964 and is intended for submarine navigation. It is also proposed to use the new system to guide the warheads of ballistic missiles and air-to-surface missiles and to improve their accuracy. The total cost of the program is estimated at about $8 billion.

The Pentagon's plans include the deployment of a space system t provide communications between nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, control centers for the launching of ballistic missiles, airborne command posts, and so forth. At the same time research is underway with a view to creating a satellite laser system for communications with submerged submarines. A whole series of other space support systems is being developed.

The Pentagon strategists are carrying out the militarization of space and the attempt to turn it into an arena of military operations under cover of talk of a "Soviet military threat." They are trying to use any scientific and technical achievement -- which can and must serve the interest of mankind -- to create lethal weapons. "But soon, and maybe very soon," the American observer David (Endelman) remarks, "a profound philosophical problem will arise: once the genie has been let out of the bottle, how can it be driven back in?"

In view of the special importance and urgency of the problem of the militarization of space, so far as the fate of peace and of mankind is concerned, the Soviet Union suggested concluding an international treaty banning the emplacement of any type of weapon in outer space. The majority of states supported this initiative and at its 35th session the UN General Assembly approved it and recommended that the disarmament committee start talks with the aim of agreeing the text of the draft treaty proposed by our country. This initiative failed to meet with support from the United States.

The Soviet Union, which ushered in the space age 25 years ago, remains true to its position on the peaceful utilization of space. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has stressed: "It is well known that by no means all the consequences of the great scientific achievements of the 20th century are a boon to mankind. There have been those that have ended the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. And it is simply essential to display timely concern for ensuring that space is not turned into an arena of confrontation and that the militarization of space does not occur. I want to emphasize again that space can and must be peaceful and only peaceful."

Powerful forces are defending the peaceful use of space today -- the socialist community countries, other peace-loving states and millions and millions of people of planet Earth. These forces are capable of stopping the imperialist warmongers who are trying to use scientific and technical progress for aggressive purposes.

TYAZHELNIKOV ATTENDS BLOC PROPAGANDA PARLEY

PM011445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Prague, 25 Mar (TASS) -- A meeting of leaders of the propaganda, mass media and international information sections of the BCP, MSZMP, Vietnam Communist Party, SED, Communist Party of Cuba, Lao People's Revolutionary Party, MPRP, PZPR, RCP, CPSU and CPCZ Central Committees has been held in Prague. Taking part in the conference were Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and Yu. I. Kandalov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

The participants in the meeting exchanged experience of ideological and political education work. They discussed certain topical questions of mass media activity in the fraternal countries in the conditions of the present worsened international situation. The delegation leaders were received by V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and J. Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PRAGUE CONFERENCE ON PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS ENDS

LD011454 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr, TASS -- The more efficiently primary party organizations work, the fuller and more successfully the communist parties exercise their leading role in society. This is the unanimous opinion of the participants in the conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and working class parties of socialist countries concerned with questions of organizational party work that ended in Prague. The conference was attended by representatives of the fraternal parties of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The participants in the conference exchanged information on how each of the parties tackles the problems of the organizational and political development and improvement of the work of primary organizations and the enhancement of their role in carrying out economic and social policies and ensuring economic and cultural development.

The conference pointed out the serious importance of the activities of party organs and primary party organizations in educating the working people in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, in developing and extending friendly contacts and businesslike cooperation between fraternal parties and countries in different fields, and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

While discussing outstanding problems of inner party work in primary organizations, the participants in the conference stressed the exceptional importance of the role played by primary organizations in improving the qualitative composition and ensuring the ideological and organizational unity of the party ranks and in enhancing the vanguard role of party members through developing inner party democracy and strengthening party discipline.

The conference in Prague took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of equality, international solidarity, unity and cohesion.

Kapitonov Remarks at Reception

LD012302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1808 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (TASS) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, received today the heads of delegations taking part in the conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on questions of organizational party work.

On behalf of the conference participants, Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the reception. He stressed that the Prague conference has promoted the deepening of the cooperation of fraternal countries and has enriched its participants with new valuable experience of organizational-party work in the cause of carrying out the tasks submitted by the congresses of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries. Noting the common views of the participants in the conference, he declared that the strong unity and comradely cooperation of the fraternal parties and socialist countries is an important factor in the cause of the defense of peace, in the struggle against the attempts of imperialism to weaken the attraction of the example of the countries of real socialism for social justice.

VOLUME OF TRADE WITH CEMA MEMBERS STATES NOTED

LD291616 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar, TASS -- Socialist countries confidently hold the leading place in the Soviet Union's foreign economic links. According to statistical data, the Soviet Union's trade with socialist countries in 1981 increased by approximately 15 per cent, as compared with 1980, and amounted to about 58,000 million roubles -- more than half of the total volume of the USSR's foreign trade.

The Soviet Union conducts the closest economic cooperation with CEMA member-countries. Trade with CEMA member-countries exceeded 52,000 million roubles in 1981.

The GDR has been the USSR's major partner for many years. Trade with the GDR reached 10,700 million roubles. Czechoslovakia moved into second place for the first time -- the volume of reciprocal trade approached 8,500 million roubles. Third is Poland (almost 8,200 million roubles). These countries are followed by Bulgaria (8,100 million roubles), Hungary (6,600 million roubles), Cuba (4,800 million roubles), Romania, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Owing to trade with CEMA member-countries, the USSR meets a considerable part of its requirements in industrial equipment, transport means, consumer goods. In the previous five-year period (1976-1980) the Soviet Union received 90,000 million roubles' worth of commodities from CEMA member-countries and supplied 98,000 million roubles' worth of commodities to those countries.

CEMA EFFORTS IN ENERGY-SAVING TECHNOLOGY VIEWED

PM011325 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12 Mar 82, Signed to Press 16 Mar 82 p 20

[Article by Candidate of Economic Services Ye. Baybakova and Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. Tyurin under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action": "Energy-Saving and Cooperation"]

[Text] Annual consumption of fuel and energy resources in the CEMA countries has reached approximately 2.5 billion tons of ideal fuel. Saving just 1 percent of this amount would lead to a saving of up to 25 million tons of fuel, which on the foreign market today costs about $350 million. This comparison alone is evidence of how important it is to strive for a comprehensive saving of energy resources. Scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries in this sphere is playing an increasing role in the economic and rational use of fuel and energy in these countries. Such cooperation is being carried out both on intersector lines within the framework of the CEMA Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee and on sector lines within the framework of the CEMA standing commissions on ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, transport, construction, agriculture and the food industry.

Intersector Lines

In February 1981 an agreement was signed by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR within the framework of the CEMA Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee with the aim of developing cooperation in the sphere of energy-saving on intersector lines. The main work outlined by this program is common to the member countries.

One of the main avenues of work in this sphere is to raise the coefficient of the efficient use of heat, reduce unit expenditure of fuel and increase the reliability and reduce the material-intensiveness of energy-consuming equipment. Thus an efficient method of organizing combustion processes is to burn fuel in cyclone systems. Designing boilers to be linked with cyclone furnaces makes it possible to create compact, efficient generating units which require 66 percent less capital expenditure, cut fuel expenditure by 10 percent and reduce the discharge of harmful waste by 90 percent. To achieve this saving an integrated series of miniature high-velocity cyclone furnaces is being developed based on the experience of each member country.

For the highly efficient use of gas, Hungary has developed high-speed automatically controlled burners, the GDR has developed high-speed controllable burners for several types of gaseous fuel and the CSSR has developed burners with a moving air environment. The Soviet Union has created thermal diffusion burners for open hearth and glass furnaces which reduce gas expenditure by 6-8 percent as well as burners for boiler and furnace units and gas oil burners. Mutual enrichment by these and other achievements in the cooperation process will make it possible to resolve the task successfully.

Another important avenue of intersector cooperation is the introduction into the chemical, petrochemical, wood-processing and a number of other industries of heating systems using high-temperature heat-carriers. This will make it possible to obtain an annual saving of over 6 million kilowatt-hours of electricity per gigacalorie of transmitted heat. Bulgarian, Hungarian and Soviet experts are developing heat generators, heat exchangers, furnaces, transmission pumps, instruments and automatic equipment.

Increasing the use of low quality grades of fuel and low-grade fuel and waste products has become exceptionally important in our day. Industrial and experimental models of boilers for burning fuel in a fluidized bed are being created on the basis of fundamentally new combustion methods. The use of this method will make it possible to reduce the discharge of oxides of sulfur by 87-95 percent and oxides of nitrogen by 40-50 percent although boiler sizes will be halved 100 percent and metal expenditure on building them will be cut by nearly 66 percent.

A whole series of scientific and technical tasks regarding the use of heat from power stations and industrial enterprises to supply centers of population and hothouses is being jointly resolved to further increase the use of secondary energy resources. According to Hungarian experts' assessments, using the heat of a 220 megawatt AES unit over an area of 56 hectares of hothouses gives a saving of R3 million.

A precise accounting and monitoring system equipped with the latest apparatus and instruments is needed for rational energy management. To objectively assess the quality of energy resources utilization and ensure well-validated norm-setting and distribution the CEMA countries are jointly setting up highly efficient monitoring and control systems and also automated data-measurement system. The economic efficiency of introducing comprehensive accounting systems is assessed at approximately 2 percent of annual energy consumption and their cost was recouped in under 1 year.

Progressive energy expenditure norms are being elaborated on an intersector basis for 25 types of energy-intensive equipment -- for the production of nonferrous and ferrous metals, synthetic rubber and ammonia, cement, ceramics and other products.

Sector Cooperation

Since up to 50-60 percent of the fuel and energy resources in the CEMA countries is consumed by various industrial sectors, the main reserves for increasing the efficiency of these resources' utilization lie in improving the production processes in energy-intensive industrial sectors.

In ferrous metallurgy, for example, fuel accounts for 40-45 percent of product costs. It is planned to reduce fuel and energy costs here by the extensive use of reducing gases in blast furnaces and in units for the direct reduction of iron and also by developing high-temperature blast heaters. The introduction of continuous steel smelting and the improvement of furnace equipment and burners will help to reduce energy costs in rolled metal production.

Scientific and technical cooperation in the rational use of fuel and energy resources in nonferrous metallurgy embraces the whole sector complex, including ore extraction and enrichment, heavy nonferrous metallurgy, aluminum metallurgy, production of semi-manufactures, secondary metallurgy, environmental protection and other questions. For enriching nonferrous ores it is planned to create new designs of multichamber flotation machines using less electricity of gas processes for processing sulfide concentrates and electrothermal oxygen smelting for processing copper and polymetallic concentrates. There will be further developed in aluminum oxide production processes and equipment for high-temperature leaching of bauxite based on tubular apparatus which will reduce capital investments, increase metal recovery and reduce unit expenditure of thermal energy by 15 percent.

A considerable reduction in energy and manpower costs, an improvement in working conditions and an expansion of the raw materials base will be achieved by introducing radically new methods of obtaining aluminum.

Within the cooperation process it is planned to improve the most energy-intensive manufacturing processes in the chemical and pulp and paper industries. Thus, in ammonia production, use of the two-stage gas vapor method of conversion of natural gas at a pressure of 92 atmospheres with tube reactors will cut natural gas consumption by 30-37 percent. The introduction of a large carbamide production unit with an annual capacity of 330,000-450,000 tons in line with the new blueprints will reduce energy expenditure by 40 percent. Automated internal-drainage complexes will be developed for soda, chlorine and yellow phosphorous production and other measures will be carried out.

Cooperation in reducing unit expenditure of fuel and energy in the construction sphere has acquired great significance. About 90 percent of the fuel expended on the construction materials industry's needs goes into cement, brick and glass production. At present only a little over 10 percent of all cement is produced by the dry method. However, this method would make it possible to reduce unit expenditure of fuel by 50-70 percent in comparison with the wet method.

Cooperation in the transport sphere envisages optimizing locomotive utilization techniques. Proposals are being formulated for the rational expenditure of fuel and lubricants on ships, and recommendations are being drawn up on using more economical types of fuel, including nuclear fuel in ships' powerplants. Organizational and technical measures are being prepared for fuel saving in automotive transport and plans for converter substations are being prepared with the aim of saving electricity in the operation of trams and trolley buses.

In the agricultural sphere, work is envisaged on electrifying agricultural production with the aim of replacing liquid fuel by electricity. It is also envisaged to reduce labor costs and save energy resources, including setting up electric and heat storage driers for drying grain, tobacco and other produce. Zootechnical requirements for fodder dispensers and transportation and cleaning facilities are being formulated. Electric and solar-powered water heater designs are being developed.

New Directions

A substantial contribution will be made to energy-saving policy by nuclear power and the creation of magnetohydrodynamic power stations and also by the use of renewable energy sources -- solar, geothermal and wind power.

For the broader-scale introduction of nuclear energy, scientific and technical cooperation is being carried out on the development, assimilation and introduction into the energy system of 1,000-megawatt thermal reactor units. High-capacity fast breeder reactor units are being developed. Cooperation is being organized on developing reactor units for centralized nuclear heating and power plants and nuclear power supply stations generating steam for industrial use and district heating needs.

The countries are doing a great deal of scientific research and experimental design work on creating magnetohydrodynamic power stations to be run on gas, liquid and solid fuels. The work's aim is to create a high-capacity magnetohydrodynamic power station of up to 500 megawatts or more. This will make it possible to increase power station efficiency by 15-20 percent in comparison with present-day thermal power plants and to reduce unit expenditure of fuel by 20-25 percent and the production cost of electricity by 15-20 percent.

Scientific and technical cooperation has been organized among the CEMA countries on developing efficient new methods for converting solar, wind and geothermal energy into electrical, thermal and mechanical energy. Economical installations and facilities will be set up on the basis of these methods for the broad-scale use of renewable energy sources. This will make it possible to ensure a partial but quantitatively substantial saving of scarce types of fuel and energy resources.

Scientific and technical cooperation in saving fuel and energy is a major device for implementing the socialist community countries' rational energy-saving policy.

PRESS REACTION TO BREZHNEV TASHKENT SPEECH

PM011017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "On an Unshakable Leninist Basis"]

[Text] 25 Mar -- The Soviet Union's policy is one of strengthening peace and firmly rebuffing the enemies of peace, of peaceful cooperation with all willing partners. This is the leitmotiv of foreign reaction to the Tashkent speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Mass news media and prominent public figures and politicians stress that the Soviet leader's concrete initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Asia and the recent USSR proposals expounded by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th trade union congress are an integral part of the Soviet Union's peace offensive and a striking confirmation of the CPSU's adherence to the peace-loving Leninist policy principles.

The new Soviet initiatives are further evidence of the USSR's good will in its striving for peace and of its high sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN writes. The Soviet peace proposals made a realizing more and more that from Moscow you get good will and indefatigable efforts in the struggle for world peace, while from Washington you get calls for an arms race and for new terrorist acts.

The sincere wish, expressed by L.I. Brezhnev in Tashkent, to consolidate peace, avert the threat of nuclear world war and curb the arms race is nothing but a direct and consistent continuation of the peace-loving course elaborated by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, demonstrating the Soviet peoples unshakable position in the solution of these complex tasks, a Mongolian television commentary stresses. It is noteworthy that the peace policy pursued by the USSR is not confined to the European zone. It has always extended, as L.I. Brezhnev stressed, and will continue to extend to the Asian Continent as well. It is for that reason that the Soviet leader's pronouncements on the USSR's relations with three major Asian powers -- India, Japan and China -- are particularly topical. These pronouncements are evidence of the USSR's profoundly principled approach to the problems of the Asian Continent.

Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO calls L.I. Brezhnev's speech the voice of reason and love of peace. The analyses, conclusions and assessments contained in the speech make it an outstanding new Soviet foreign policy document.

Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU sums up L.I. Brezhnev's speech by saying, "To the policy of nuclear blackmail the Soviet Union counterposes a policy of peace."

The Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD, which has close links with the government, notes that the Indian people value their friendship with the USSR. Indian-Soviet relations have stood the test of time. They serve the two countries' national interests and the cause of preserving and strengthening peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Another Indian paper, PATRIOT, writes: "In his Tashkent speech the Soviet leader opened wide the door to dialogue with China and called for an end to hostility and alienation in relations between the two countries. The Soviet leader's proposals on China could have a profound effect on the future development of events."

"Call for Japanese-Soviet Talks on Confidence-Building Measures in the Far East"; Soviet Union Expresses Readiness To Improve Soviet-Chinese Relations"; "Peace Offensive in the Far East" -- under these headlines Japanese papers publish accounts of L.I. Brezhnev's Tashkent speech.

"L.I. Brezhnev stressed the Soviet Union's desire to have reliable relations of good-neighborliness, mutual cooperation and "mutual trust with Japan," MAINICHI writes. "At the same time, the Soviet leader drew attention to the fact that economic cooperation between the two countries is not broad enough."

Another Japanese paper, YOMIURI, notes: "By appealing to Japan for an improvement in bilateral relations and discussion of the USSR's proposals on confidence-building measures in the Far East, the Soviet leader demonstrated Moscow's desire to step up its peace offensive in Asia."

We welcome the new peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and relaxing international tension, the well-known scientist and public figure, Tokyo University Professor (Iguro Andzay) said.

"L.I. Brezhnev stated his readiness to improve relations with Beijing," Malaysia's NEW STRAITS TIMES stated. The Soviet Union has never regarded the state of hostility and alienation between the USSR and PRC as a normal phenomenon. The New York TIMES regards as "exceedingly important" L.I. Brezhnev's pronouncements to the effect that the USSR has never endorsed and will never endorse in any form the so-called "two Chinas concept" and that it has recognized and continues to recognize PRC sovereignty over the island of Taiwan. "The Soviet leader offered China a series of mutually acceptable solutions which would permit an improvement in relations between the two countries," West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes.

In a number of his recent speeches L.I. Brezhnev has put forward a series of important interesting initiatives in the sphere of disarmament and the maintenance of world peace, Louis Baillot, member of the European Parliament and member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, said. In today's tense international situation they are of truly colossal significance. Realistically minded politicians are bound to pay them the most serious attention.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AID TO LIBYA, IRAQ, OTHERS

LD011812 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- "Atomenergoexport has given technological assistance to foreign countries in building a total of 12 nuclear power-generating blocks with an aggregate capacity of over five million kilowatts" Vladimir Monakhov, chairman of that Soviet foreign trade association, said in a TASS interview. "Atomenergoexport, formed under the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, cooperates with foreign organisations in the construction of research-oriented and power-generating nulcear facilities. The association gives the customers assistance in tackling all tasks involved in building such projects, including surveying, design, assembly, adjustment and commissioning. Complete equipment is shipped from the USSR and qualified Soviet personnel are dispatched to bring the whole package of technical and research operations involved to a successful completion."

The building abroad of nuclear research centres for fundamental and applied scientific quest in the peaceful uses of atomic energy features prominently in Atomenergoexport's business activity," Vladimir Monakhov said. "The centres are fitted with research reactors of different types and capacities, charged-particle accelerators and laboratories for conducting physical experiments."

"The association took an active part in the setting up of such scientific centres in all European socialist countries and Cuba as well as such developing countries as Egypt, Iraq and Indonesia," the chairman of Soviet Atomenergoexport went on to say.

"Currently, a major nuclear research centre is under construction in Libya with Soviet assistance. It will carry out research in obtaining radioactive isotopes for use in medicine, industry, biology, geology and agriculture. The building of that project was done by the Soviet association under the turn-key terms" he said.

"The building, in cooperation with foreign organisations, of nuclear power plants has become the leading trend in Atomenergoexport's activities over the past decade," Vladimir Monakhov continued.

"Soviet engineers successfully solved many challenging problems, connected with the natural and other conditions of building nuclear power plants and the requirements of other countries' national standards concerning their safe operation. The nuclear power plants Reinsberg and Nord in the German Democratic Republic, A-1 and Bohunice in Czechoslovakia and Kozlodui in Bulgaria, built with Soviet assistance, are putting up a successful performance."

"The Soviet association participates actively in realising, within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), a long-term program for building nuclear power plants. They are currently under construction with Atomenergoexport's assistance in the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community," Vladimir Monakhov said.

Atomenergoexport's partners also include such a developed capitalist country as Finland. The May, [as received] 1982, will mark the fifth anniversary since the first power-generating set went into service at an 880-megawatt nuclear power plant, Loviza, which was built there," he went on to say.

"Atomenergoexport is broadening the scope of its operations in world markets," the chairman of the Soviet foreign trade association said in conclusion. "We are determined to make every effort in order to develop further international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

PEACE, SECURITY, COOPERATION URGED BY ESCAP

PM011033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 5

[V. Kalinin report]

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Mar -- At the 38th ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] session which is in progress here the speeches are permeated by the idea that it is only in the conditions of peace and security and on the basis of broad cooperation between different countries that economic and social progress can be achieved. Representatives of developing states, criticizing imperialist powers for their selfish policy, demand the speediest establishment of a new economic order based on equality.

The current session is taking place in conditions that can hardly be described as favorable for the successful implementation of the important tasks facing ESCAP in the sphere of accelerating the socioeconomic development of young states in the region, the head of the Soviet delegation said. Through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, the world situation has become substantially more complex.

In these conditions the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries firmly advocate elimination of the danger of war, the strengthening of peace, arms limitation, disarmament and a radical improvement in the international situation. The USSR supports the initiatives put forward by the states of Indochina on holding regional consultations to settle Southeast Asian problems by the efforts of regional countries themselves.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

LD312300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The U.S. Government is whipping up an anti-Polish campaign, clearly counting on certain benefits. The question is, what kind of benefits? Today, Radio Moscow commentator Aleksandr Danilov considers an aspect of the United States using Poland's problems for its own imperial aims, namely, the economic and trade aspect.

The unbridled rage of Reagan's administration on account of Poles taking steps to normalize their own internal affairs is difficult to understand and justify from the point of view of conventional interstate relations respected by civilized states. That is why one should bear in mind that U.S. leaders strenuously use the subject of Poland in an attempt to solve a number of problems facing their country. Among other things, this concerns restructuring trade and economic relations with their West European partners in such a way as to make them suit the interests of American industrialists and financial figures.

The United States is ever more clearly losing its position in the trade war against West European countries and Japan. The industrially developed states of West Europe and Japan are successfully trading in traditionally American goods, even on the U.S. domestic market. For instance, in Japan last year, 7,742 American cars were sold. On the other hand, when it comes to the number of Japanese sold in the United States, the precise number is very difficult to arrive at, though it is presumed that nearly 2 million were sold. Even American agriculture, the most mechanized and electrified in the world, is now less profitable than West European agriculture. The United States, with an arable area three times greater than that of West Europe, produces only double the harvest gathered in the EEC countries. Thus, the United States cannot face honest competition, and that is why, in defense of its trade and economic interests, it takes recourse to political pressure.

For instance, such pressure has been exerted on U.S. allies regarding the question of applying so-called sanctions against Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries under the pretext of a uniform reaction by the West to the well-known development of events in Poland. Washington promoters of economic sanctions have two goals. One is to create difficulties for socialist Poland in overcoming economic troubles and to complicate life for Poles so as to provoke dissatisfaction with the policies of the country's authorities. The second, camoflaged by the anti-Polish rhetoric of Washington, is the U.S. drive to weaken financial and economic positions of competitors in West Europe.

Indeed, until the Polish economy achieves a firm basis, its repayments to European creditors will be questionable and their losses consequently much greater than those of American bankers. International trade, particularly trade between capitalist and socialist countries, is by no means a charitable action on either side. What American politicians call sanctions are in fact the breaking of bilateral, mutually beneficial, trade and economic relations. Moreover, sanctions also painfully affect their initiators. The United States know this better than anyone else from its own experience. Suffice it to recall the hasty decision of President Carter to embargo grain deliveries to the USSR, as a result of which the United States suffered losses of some $22 billion. Precisely because of this, American leaders, who perfectly understand how harmful the policy of sanctions is, wish to compel its Western partners to adopt this policy, since they are becoming active competitors of the United States.

The fanning of anti-Polish passions by Washington, as can be seen from this, can to a large extent be explained by the United States trying to profit from Polish misery.

TASS CITES CRANSTON ON CIVILIAN EVACUATION PLANS

LD010952 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr, TASS -- The Reagan administration's militaristic course was criticised yesterday at the meeting of the Arms Control Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Alan Cranston qualified the administration's plan for the mass evacuation of civilians in case of a nuclear conflict as brutal and dangerous deception of the Americans.

This plan has the purpose to create a false sense of security amidst, the senator said, an illusion that the entire structure of American society supposedly could survive a nuclear war. It is called upon to condition the Americans to the idea of acceptability of a nuclear war. This myth was aggravated by provocative statements of some officials of the administration on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear conflict.

The administration's programme for the evacuation of civilians, Senator Cranston said, would cost 4,200 million dollars over seven years, which was just a waste of resources at a moment when the budget deficit in the country was gigantic and all efforts to balance it abortive.

Senator Cranston pointed out that the plans for the evacuation of civilians were part and parcel of the administration's policy of stepping up the arms race. Meanwhile the American people are fed up with this ever intensifying and ever more expensive race and call for immediate and decisive steps to make progress in the limitation and reduction of arms.

U.S. SYSTEM DEPENDS ON BLOCKADE, SANCTIONS

LD010600 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- Many aspects of present-day U.S. policy bear the imprint of the "philosophy" of that faction of monopoly capital that tends to resolve the urgent problems of our time with the help of threats and arms brandishing, PRAVDA's political news analyst Vitaliy Korionov writes in that newspaper. Adventurism and thoughtless eagerness to gamble with the destinies of mankind constitute characteristic features of this course, he points out. However, a stake on strength is only one side of the medal. As for the reverse side, it testifies to the U.S. imperialist circles' growing fear of the inexorable development of historical process.

The communists have never advocated the solution of historical competition between socialism and capitalism by military force, the author stresses. They have always proceeded from the assumption that the argument between the two systems should be settled not on the battlefield nor through the arms race but in peaceful work. "Practice shows: The attempt of certain U.S. quarters to substitute a blockade and 'sanctions' for normal intercourse between states is futile and unpromising. The Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole have a strong economic potential and rich resources. They fear neither a blockade nor 'sanctions'!"

The historical successes and prospects of real socialism are so obvious, the news analyst says, that they are regarded with respect even by those people who have no sympathy for our cause. "It is symptomatic that warnings about the inevitable failure of the present-day political 'strategy' of Washington are voiced ever more vociferously even in those U.S. circles which can never be suspected of disloyalty to capitalism."

The Soviet Union, the author recalls, offers the NATO countries to renouce unpromising rivalry in the area of the senseless arms race. The banner of Soviet policy is the Leninist banner of peace.

This is incontrovertibly proved by the ever new peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. "However, those who may mistake the Soviet Union's adherence to peace for its weakness will be wrong. The Soviet peace initiatives are not pleas for peace but the appeal of a state which is sure of its capabilities. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community have sufficient strength and potential to repel any act of aggression. Nothing will ever divert the builders of new society from the path of creating a new, socialist life, the path they have chosen once and forever."

POLL SHOWS DECLINE IN REAGAN'S POPULARITY

LD020840 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 2 Apr, TASS -- As is shown by a public poll held by the NBC T.V. company jointly with ASSOCIATED PRESS, the popularity of President Ronald Reagan continues declining. 55 per cent of those questioned said that he does not cope adequately with his duties.

CANADIAN 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD021116 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Apr, TASS -- Canadian authorities have undertook an unfriendly action with regard to the Soviet Union by demanding that Mikhail Abramov, a staff-member of the Soviet commercial office here, leave the country. He was charged, without any ground, with trying to buy some types of high-technology products, specifically fibre optic gear.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark Macguigan personally held a press conference on the issue but the attending newsmen were not satisfied with his answers to the numerous questions concerning the essence of the matter at hand.

Meanwhile, its essence is that as far back as last year Elton Killam, president of the Canadian company Northernberland Cable Company Ltd, and Robert Wolman, the company's director, visited, on their own initiative, the Soviet commercial office and officially offered to sell it their company's products. In order to confirm the deal's legality and in accordance with the practice existing in Canada, they had invited the company's lawyers to accompany them.

In his personal conversations with and a letter, posted to the company's managers on February 15, this year, the staff-member of the Soviet commercial office Mikhail Abramov, on instructions from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, told them that the Soviet side is not interested in the offer.

The minister could not but know these facts but he refused to speak about them, despite the correspondents' persistent questions.

The facts offer incontrovertible evidence that this action of the Canadian authorities is a planned provocation with the aim of discrediting the activity of a Soviet official and putting up artificial obstacles to the development of normal bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Canada.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PROTOCOL -- A 2-year protocol on further cooperation has been signed in Toronto between the friendship societies of the Soviet Union and Canada. It provides for a wide range of events in Canada to highlight the economic, scientific and cultural progress made by the Soviet Union in the 60 years of its existence. There are also to be joint symposia and conferences on problems of peace, international security and environmental protection. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 30 Mar 82 LD]

RADIOS EXAMINE ISSUE OF SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

Collusion With Imperialism

OW020520 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] In an interview with Japanese reporters in Tokyo, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fu Hao actually expressed opposition to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. He said that the Soviet Union should prove its sincerity with positive action. Shakov, a commentator of this station, has the following comments:

The speech by the Soviet leader, Comrade Brezhnev, in Tashkent has attracted people's attention throughout the world. The Indian EXPRESS pointed out: The concrete proposal made by the Soviet Union on normalization of the situation in Asia as a whole, and Soviet-Chinese relations in particular, is designed to create a healthy international atmosphere and eliminate the factors for tention in some regions. It has aroused special interest.

Of course, the Soviet proposal has also caused great anxiety among those who are leading the world toward thermonuclear disaster. The Washington POST has confirmed that the White House restlessly watched for Beijing's initial reaction to the Soviet proposal concerning the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. The Beijing leaders' negative response has brought relief to Washington. In order to comfort their partners across the Pacific Ocean, the Beijing leaders have indeed expended a lot of energy. They cudgeled their brains for several days to set various preconditions for resuming Soviet-Chinese dialogue. They also peddled the trash of a "Soviet threat to China," talked such nonsense as "Soviet attacks on China's domestic and foreign policies" and demanded that the Soviet Union change its relations with certain countries. All were designed to comfort Washington and its allies because they were worried that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would cause the source of tension in Asia to disappear.

The Beijing leaders' negative response to the Soviet proposal pleases the imperialists. The imperialists have once again realized that their little partners in Beijing are doing their utmost to collude with the most aggressive and reactionary clique in Western countries. The collusion violates the interest of socialism and greatly satisfies the imperialists. As everyone knows, the confrontation and hostility between the Soviet Union and China are abnormal and very dangerous. Nevertheless, the Beijing leaders are pleasing the imperialists and maintaining the situation which violates the interests of peace, socialism and of the Chinese people.

Two-China Concept

OW011325 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, talked about the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in his speech in Tashkent on 24 March. He reiterated the principled position of the CPSU and the Soviet Union on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. For example, he said: We have never supported in any form the so-called two-China concept and fully recognize the PRC's sovereignty over Taiwan. In this connection, Soviet sinologist Alekseyev writes as follows:

The so-called two-China concept was created by the U.S. imperialists as a result of their policy of boycotting the PRC. When the PRC was founded, the United States launched an economic blockade against it. The United States occupied Taiwan and the Pescadores, which belong to the PRC, and strengthened its support for the Chiang gang. The United States also prevented the United Nations from admitting the PRC.

At that time, in an attempt to prevent the PRC from resuming its legal seat at the United Nations, the Western imperialist countries set forth the concept of two Chinas and later that of "one China, one Taiwan." By creating two Chinas, they thought that Taiwan could be separated from China and that a seat could be given to the Chiang gang at the United Nations. Only under such conditions would the United States not oppose the resumption of the PRC's rights in the United Nations.

Twenty-one years later, in 1971, the United States submitted a draft resolution based on the concept of two Chinas to the 26th UN General Assembly session in which the PRC was allowed to resume its rightful seat in the United Nations. The draft resolution did not oppose the PRC's admission to the United Nations, but on the condition that a UN seat would be reserved for the Chiang Kai-shek elements. As everybody knows, it was due to the resolute stand taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that the draft resolution failed to be adopted.

Since the day the PRC was founded, our country has persistently supported the argument that there is only one China -- namely, the People's Republic of China, and that Taiwan is a province of China. Therefore, only the representatives from Beijing are qualified to represent China at the United Nations. The Soviet Union has persistently adhered to this principled position in every international organization and we still hold this same position.

As for the U.S. imperialists, they are still pursuing their two-China policy. Formally the United States recognizes Taiwan as part of China, but in reality it continues to regard Taiwan as an independent state, if only under a different signboard. The U.S. Embassy in Taipei is now called the American Institute in Taiwan, but there is no change in other respects. The Americans have not withdrawn from Taiwan and the U.S. 7th Fleet is still cruising the Taiwan Straits. The United States continues to supply modern weapons to Taiwan and political and economic relations between the United States and Taiwan continue to grow. The volume of U.S. trade with Taiwan exceeds trade with the PRC by more than 100 percent. U.S. investments in Taiwan continue to increase. Washington regards Taiwan as its unsinkable aircraft carrier.

What about the Beijing leadership? What is its response to the two-China policy pursued by the United States? It protests, but only in words, against the continued sale of arms to Taiwan by the Reagan administration. In a warning issued on 2 March this year, the XINHUA news agency said that if the United States insists on its long-term policy of selling arms to Taiwan, Sino-U.S. relations will retrogress, and that if such a situation is forced upon China, it can virtually do nothing about it. The protest lodged by the Chinese side did not have any effect on the Reagan administration. Those people in the United States who support the Kuomintang said that no attention should be paid to the protest of the Beijing leadership. The Washington POST termed the idea of abandoning Taiwan as an idea in which reason is lost, because Taiwan still has many uses.

All this is due to the desire of the current Beijing leadership to flatter the U.S. imperialists and to promote strategic cooperation with the U.S. imperialists on an anti-Soviet basis. The United States has long been aware that the Beijing leadership, in its desire to pursue strategic cooperation with it, will make one concession after another and sacrifice its national interests. This is the reason why the United States continues to pursue its two-China policy.

Beijing's 'Arrogant Demand'

OW011415 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[(Sinitsyn) commentary]

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, discussed in detail Soviet-Chinese relations in his important speech in Tashkent on 24 March. The Soviet leader's speech has drawn great attention from all over the world. The TIMES OF INDIA said that Brezhnev has extended a conciliatory hand to China. The West German paper [name indistinct] pointed out that the Soviet leader wants to eliminate the hostility between the USSR and China. Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES and THE GUARDIAN said that Brezhnev's proposals are very serious, sincere and detailed.

We agree with these assessments. Comrade Brezhnev proposed in his Tashkent speech to negotiate on measures acceptable to both countries to improve Soviet-Chinese relations -- including economic, scientific, cultural, as well as political relations -- on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit. He added, however, that this depends on how ready the two sides are to take concrete steps in any of these areas.

The Soviet leader also proposed that talks on existing border questions would be continued for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable ways of resolving these questions. He also said: "We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in relation to the Soviet-Chinese border areas." The USSR maintains that Soviet sincerity can be proved by what it advocates -- peace without preliminary conditions -- and that Soviet goodwill can be explained by the fact that the USSR has not made any territorial claims on China. Comrade Brezhnev also stated in his speech that the USSR has never tried to interfere in China's internal affairs, has never supported in any form the so-called concept of two Chinas and fully recognizes China's sovereignty over Taiwan.

It is very clear that anyone who really wants to eliminate the tension between the USSR and China should welcome the Soviet proposals. But Beijing has rejected the peace offer, and the rejection was made hastily and resolutely. Although a Chinese spokesman said that China is not against relaxation of Sino-Soviet relations, Beijing has put forward preliminary conditions and has actually demanded a fundamental change of the USSR's entire foreign policy, a change that would benefit Beijing.

Dear listeners, I think you will agree with me that any sovereign state with self-respect would not accept such an arrogant demand. Beijing certainly knows that its methods will lead only to a deadend. But this is exactly what Deng Xiaoping and his company want. They have linked their political destiny to China's friendship with the United States. To put it more specifically, Beijing aims to fawn on the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, Beijing's greatest fear is to offend Washington.

To unilaterally curry favor with the Western powers, Beijing has sacrificed the Chinese people's national interests without the least hesitation. I think that these interests, which require that Soviet-Chinese relations be normalized, should not have any doubts about them. It must be realized that the Chinese people must concentrate all their efforts on putting an end in the quickest possible way to the backward state of China's economy and technology. To attain this goal, it is necessary for the Chinese people to maintain a relationship of lasting peace and cooperation for mutual benefit with their neighbors.

Brezhnev Initiative

LD012020 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] On 24 March the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, made a major speech in which in particular he touched upon this country's relations with China. The Soviet leader pointed to the urgency of their improvement -- not to the detriment of third countries.

The present unsteady state of Soviet-Chinese relations, our news analyst writes, can hardly be assessed as normal. The two neighboring countries used to cooperate in many different areas which was to their mutual benefit. And that alone clearly evidences that the two nations' (?vital) interests are not contrary to each other. So it seems only natural that the Soviet Union and China should agree on resuming goodneighborly relations and cooperation.

The normalization of Soviet-Chinese bilateral relations could produce a dramatic international impact. Mainly it could put an end to hostility in relations between two great states which in its turn would undoubtedly make healthier the political climiate the world over. No country can have reasonable objections against that, provided it is really interested in the consolidation of peace and international security. And perhaps it is the countries of Asia that need (?this) more than any other nation of the world, for they have suffered a lot from the booodthirsty wars and conflicts on their territories in the past few decades.

Why then voices can still be heard in Washington and in some other Western capitals that are clearly annoyed and frightened by the possibility for the Soviet Union and China to settle their problems? Apparently an end to the hostility between the USSR and China irritates those who are used to the profit from discord and misunderstanding between the nations. The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations would undoubtedly cut the ground from under those adventurers who have been always using anti-Soviet allegations to cover up their own aggressive schemes.

As for the peace-loving nations, they have welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative to improve the relations with China. We totally support the proposals of Leonid Brezhnev and assess them as a major initiative leading towards peace, detente and (?easing) international tension, the NHAN DAN newspaper of Vietnam writes.

The Vietnamese side, incidentally, has itself offered Beijing measures aimed at the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. Regrettably, the Chinese side has groudlessly rejected these proposals.

The Soviet Union's friends all over the world know that it has always been and will be a consistent champion of peace and friendship between all nations, (?selflessly) supporting them in their (?striving) for freedom and independence.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR ANTI-JAPANESE FRONT RECALLED

OW020509 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Musin: "The Period of Struggle To Form Anti-Japanese United Front in China" -- ninth of the series: "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Historical facts have proved that long before the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union had persistently carried out a policy that fully conformed to the national interests of the Chinese people. This could be most clearly noted in the period when China had great difficulties in its struggle against the Japanese militarist aggression and was threatened with total slavery under the Japanese imperialists. It was particularly important to the destiny of China during this period to form an anti-Japanese united front.

Historical facts have proved that in the patriotic mass movements for resisting Japan and for national salvation, such as the noted 9 December movement, as well as support from the Comintern, the Sovet Union and all the progressive forces of the world played special roles in the successful development of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and their struggle for national liberation.

Listeners: It is a pity that the Maoist-fabricated version of the efforts of the Chinese people in forming an anti-Japanene united front has long dominated over that of the Chinese scholars engaged in writing history. Contradictory to the facts, Mao Zedong's role was overexaggerated in the Maoist version on the one hand, and the role of the Soviet Union and the Comintern in contributing to the formation of the anti-Japanese united front was, on the other hand, left out on purpose. Nothing was mentioned in the Maoist version about the historic contributions to these struggles made by the Chinese Communist Party's permanent delegation to the Comintern headed by Wang Ming.

Listeners: Last year the Nauka Publishing House of Moscow published a book entitled "China's Struggle in Forming the National United Front During the Period from 1935 to 1937," a serious yet interesting research book written by Soviet sinologist (Chitov). Based on a large number of documents of the Comintern and the Chinese Communist Party, reports carried by Chinese papers and periodicals in the thirties, historical writings and other documents, this research work recounts historical facts about the most important period in the Chinese poeple's struggle for liberation.

This scientific research work also pays great attention to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and China, stating that the development of these relations were favorable to the domestic situation in China and to the Chinese people. The domestic political situation in China at that time was very complicated. The pro-Japan faction of the Kuomintang, headed by Wang Ching-wei, pursued a capitulationist policy of compromising with the imperialist aggressors. Another factor that caused this complicated situation was the position long taken by Mao Zedong in combining the civil war against the Nanjing government headed by Chiang Kai-shek with the war against the Japanese aggression, and also the distinctive position taken by Chiang Kai-shek in combining the struggle against the Chinese Communist Party and its armed forces with the struggle against the Japanese aggression. Both of them staked their victory in the civil war on the Japanese militarist aggression against China. It was most probable that there could have been a nationwide catastrophe at that time.

It was due to the consistent line taken by the CCP's permanent delegation to the Comintern headed by Wang Ming, and particularly due to the changes in the situation, that Mao Zedong finally came to realize the necessity of forming an anti-Japanese united front on the basis of the relevant agreement reached between the CCP and the Kuomintang. Later on Mao Zedong went so far as to fight with Wang Ming for the role in working out and carrying out the strategy of the united front.

Listeners: The policy followed by the Soviet Union during that period, as well as the principle followed by the Soviet Union in uniting all the forces that opposed the aggression of the imperialists and the policy of wars, were important factors that contributed to forming the anti-Japanese united front. One of the measures taken by the Soviet Union was to indicate to the Kuomintang government headed by Chiang Kai-shek that it would be utterly hopeless to fight on the two fronts at the same time -- fighting against the Japanese aggressors and attacking the local areas under the control of the Chinese Communist Party.

Reality in life itself has proved that the policy of the Soviet Union fully conformed to the national interests of China. This was indicated in the fact that after a long delay the Chiang Kai-shek government almost simultaneously took measures to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and agreed to cooperate with the Chinese Communist Party in resisting Japanese aggression. For example, the Nanjing government signed a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union in August 1937 and asked the Soviet Union for material aid. In September of the same year the Kuomintang officially declared that it would agree to form an anti-Japanese national united front with the Chinese Communist Party.

Later on there were differences of opinion over the issue of forming the anti-Japanese united front and even opposition to this plan, not only among the CCP leadership, but also among the Kuomintang leadership. A struggle was launched among the CCP leadership between the internationalist communists headed by Wang Ming and the opposition to the united front headed by Mao Zedong. The internationalist communists headed by Wang Ming acted in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 7th Congress of the Comintern and the suggestions made by its Executive Council.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union reiterated its support for forming the anti-Japanese national united front and had persistently carried out the policy that conformed to the national interests of the Chinese people.

WEINBERGER VISIT TO JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA VIEWED

Correspondent's Report

OW311414 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[By Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Judging from newspaper, television and radio reports in Japan, we can conclude that as a consequence of Secretary Weinberger's visit, the Japanese Government, which is under constant pressure from the United States, has made a grave move toward the furtherance of the arms race. Touching on Prime Minister Suzuki's promise in May last year that Japan would assume combat responsibility within a radius of 1,000 miles from the coast of Japan, the U.S. secretary of defense said that the United States would like to have concrete talks in Hawaii this summer on how Japan would fulfill this promise. Thus, it may be safe to say that the day is near at hand when the Self-Defense Forces of Japan will become a mighty force in no way inferior to that of any NATO member-nation.

In its talks with Secretary of Defense Weinberger, the Japanese side not only pledged to carry out the 1981 midterm defense buildup estimate, but also promised to overfulfill it. Secretary Weinberger again expressed interest in Japan's military technologies, thereby urging Japan to lift its ban on arms exports. He also expressed his hopes that Japan would increase its purchase of arms from the United States.

Peace-loving people in Japan cannot but feel apprehension about the results of the talks which the U.S. secretary of defense had in Tokyo. Nor can all people residing in areas within a radius of 1,000 miles from the coast of Japan also be indifferent to the results. Various neighboring nations felt an actual threat to their security when they read newspaper reports on Secretary Weinberger's talks with Prime Minister Suzuki, his talks with Defense Agency Director General Ito, and his speech at a press club.

In absolute figures, Japan now stands first in military spending among countries that have no nuclear arms. Considering the Japanese Government's design to increase military spending by 7.75 percent, Secretary of Defense Weinberger said during his visit to Tokyo that Japan has just taken a step forward in a right direction. However, as is always shown emphatically in many newspaper reports and public polls in Japan, an overwhelmingly large number of the Japanese people think it is not right to militarize their nation.

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD012112 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Here now are the highlights of a commentary from the Moscow daily IZVESTIYA on Caspar Weinberger's tour of Japan and South Korea:

Lately there have been increasing diplomatic activities involving Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. The Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Sakurauchi, has visited the United States. The visit was another fruitless attempt to settle trade differences that have driven the two countries to the brink of a trade war. The influential Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI has said the contradictions between the two countries are a vicious circle. The United States is pressuring Japan and Japan is resorting to half measures.

Can the half measures unwanted by the White House break the vicious circle? While the talks on trade have ended in a deadlock, Washington hopes to take some sort of revenge in the military and political sphere. The Reagan administration intends to curb the Japanese trade expansion and direct Japan's efforts towards large-scale military preparations. To some extent Washington has succeeded in this and during his meeting with the foreign affairs minister, Sakurauchi, President Reagan expressed satisfaction with the growth of Japanese military spending and Tokyo's agreement to spread its zone of responsibility to the Pacific.

Hardly had the Japanese minister left Washington and the American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, went to Tokyo. During his brief talks with his Japanese counterpart and other officials, he resorted to the tactics of twisting arms and urged Tokyo to step up military preparations. According to the New York TIMES he said that if Tokyo did not agree to American demands the White House would have to introduce new restrictions on Japanese imports.

After the talks in Tokyo, the American official visited Seoul. His speeches there were very illuminating. They prove that the United States intends to militarize the South Korean regime. In his speech before the session of the American-South Korean Consultative Council for Security, Caspar Weinberger assured Seoul that the United States would continue giving it all-round support. Japanese officials are no less determined to support the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They have pledged to back American-South Korean military preparations.

American-Japanese talks in Washington, the results of Weinberger's overseas tour and the entire course of developments in the Pacific prove that the United States and its allies are planning tension there, and this is arousing public concern in the region. People do not want to see the western part of the Pacific turned into a giant nuclear testing ground by the Pentagon.

Seoul Communique

LD011610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's visit to Seoul has ended. The results of his talks with the South Korean war minister testify to the aim of strengthening the Washington-Seoul military-strategic alliance. In particular, the Pentagon chief has promised to give the South Korean regime credit worth $200 million for the purchase of U.S. military equipment.

In a joint communique an understanding is confirmed to stockpile weapons in the event of the appearance of so-called extraordinary circumstances. According to observers, this is another step on the road to whipping up tension in the region.

JAPANESE FORCES TAKING PART IN RIMPAC-82

LD020830 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Apr, TASS -- Units of the Japanese defence force are to take part in the exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces on Hawaiian Islands this year. This was disclosed by General S. Murai, chief of staff of the Japanese Ground "Self-Defence Force."

Last year a group of Japanese servicemen attended similar exercises on Hawaiian Islands as "observers." But this time they will be directly involved in such exercises.

The JAPAN TIMES says that this is the first time that Japanese Armed Forces will take part in military exercises beyond Japan.

Vdovin Dispatch

PM011357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "The Pentagon's Helpers"]

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Mar -- Major naval exercises, Rimpac-82, started yesterday in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. The U.S., Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and Japanese Navies are participating in them. They will last about 40 days.

Japan is represented in the maneuvers by three destroyers -- two of them missile destroyers -- submarine-detection aircraft, helicopters and nearly 1,000 troops. A total of 60 warships are participating in the maneuvers, including aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines, along with 120 aircraft and 29,000 servicemen from five [as published] countries linked to the United States by various military agreements.

The press notes that Rimpac-82 is considerably bigger and longer than the similar exercises held 2 years ago. A special feature of them is the fact that for the first time 6,000 U.S. marines, the backbone of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force," and their transport facilities are joining in. According to the newspaper MAINICHI this gives the maneuvers a "distinctly offensive flavor."

The press recalls that a draft resolution was submitted to the U.S. Congress last August which proposed demanding that Japan, Australia and New Zealand take steps to back up and support the "Rapid Deployment Force." The Rimpac-82 exercises indicate that the proposal is beginning to be put into practice. By involving the navies of those countries in collaboration exercises with marine subunits, the Pentagon is grooming them for the role of the force's helpers.

DIET MEMBER LAUDS BREZHNEV CALL FOR IMPROVED TIES

OW011235 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Statement by Torao Takazawa, Japan Socialist party member of the Japanese House of Representatives in an interview with Tokyo correspondent Vykhukhalev -- recorded; date, place not indicated]

[Text] General Secretary Brezhnev recently made a speech in Tashkent in which he called for efforts to improve relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. I wholeheartedly welcome this call. I believe that everyone will naturally welcome such a call for efforts to improve relations among nations although there are moves to restrain this. In his call, General Secretary Brezhnev particularly mentioned, in a concrete way, economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and measures to promote mutual trust.

First, as for economic relations as mentioned in the call, I believe that being a nation without natural resources, Japan should seek more active economic relations and exchanges with the Soviet Union, which has vast resources in Siberia and is a most reliable trade partner of Japan and a supplier of natural resources. This will serve Japan's interest and also benefit the Soviet Union.

As for measures to promote mutual trust, the Soviet Union has already presented to Japan a draft for a treaty of goodneighborliness and cooperation. The Japanese Government is still opposed to this proposal. However, our party maintains that the Japanese Government should present its own draft in order to present a version of a cooperation and friendship treaty that would be acceptable to it. I believe that in this way both the Japanese and Soviet sides can find a compromise between their proposals and greatly promote their relations.

Furthermore Japan and the Soviet Union are scheduled to hold roundtable talks in Tokyo in April. The meeting will deal with how to improve Japanese-Soviet relations in response to General Secretary Brezhnev's proposal. I am anxious to attend this meeting.

WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN MANILA, TALKS WITH MARCOS

LD011642 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Manila, 1 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who is now touring a number of countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia today arrived in the Philippines. He has already visited Tokyo and Seoul.

Special security measures were taken in Manila in connection with the visit of the Pentagon's chief. Large units of the police closely guard the building of the U.S. Embassy and all the approaches to it.

A mass anti-American demonstration was held upon the arrival of the transoceanic emissary in the capital of the Philippines. Its participants held later a meeting outside the building of the U.S. Embassy. They have demanded the liquidation of military bases of the Pentagon on the land of the Philippines.

The U.S. Defence secretary was escorted to the presidential palace under heavy protection of guards and held talks there with President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos.

According to press reports, questions connected with the use by the United States of military bases on the territory of the Philippines will be the central questions during Weinberger's talks with the leadership of the Philippines. Large stockpiles of nuclear weapons and also means of their delivery, including bombers and missiles, are kept at those bases. The Pentagon intends to use the Clark Field airbase as the main transshipment point for taking the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" from bases on the Hawaii and in Japan to any area of Asia and the Middle East.

Observers in Manila regard Weinberger's current tour as the continuation of the adventuristic course aimed at knocking together a new military-political alliance in the Pacific under the auspices of the United States. The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis is to become the core of the alliance and U.S. military bases in the region its main strongholds.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN PACIFIC

LD020730 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 2 Apr 82

["Zig-Zags of U.S. Policy in the Pacific" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- After the Republican administration came to power in Washington the statements laying U.S. military and strategic claims to the Pacific Ocean region have become more frequent, Albert Vlasov writes in PRAVDA today. He stresses that in doing so, the United States gambles on the use of power for substantiating these claims. The strength of U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East (outside the U.S. territory) increased by 11,000 servicemen in 1981 and topped 135,000 servicemen. U.S. military bases in Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and in Micronesia were expanded and modernised.

Military preparations and an armaments build-up in the region are accompanied by the spreading of obvious lies about the "Soviet" and "Vietnamese" threat, Albert Vlasov writes.

The United States demands greater military contribution from its partners in the Pacific Ocean bloc ANZUS (Australia and New Zealand), and at the same time brings pressure to bear on Japan in a bid to boost its military role and draw it into U.S. aggressive policy.

Militaristic appetites of the United States constitute a threat to another region of the Pacific Ocean -- to Southeast Asia. The countries that have embarked on the path of independent development are unwilling to surrender their positions, or yield to economic pressure on the part of the United States. They want to be real masters of their natural resources and they advocate equality and mutually beneficial trade.

And nevertheless, Washington and Beijing are in every way trying to prevent the normalisation of relations between Southeast Asian countries. They are also engaged in an undisguised (?misinformation) effort to smear the proposals made by the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Vietnam and aimed at promoting detente.

In this connection Albert Vlasov recalls the new Soviet initiatives, specifically, those concerning the spread of confidence-building measures to the areas of seas and oceans, especially to the regions where the busiest shipping routes pass.

The peoples of the Pacific Ocean countries ever more resolutely come out in defence of peaceful and independent development, and for preventing the nuclear catastrophe. They want the region where they live to be free of threats and military preparations, free of the lethal weapons.

COMMENT REPORTAGE ON VIETNAM PARTY CONGRESS

Foreign Policy Considerations

LD012204 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam has held its fifth congress in Hanoi. Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Shalygin takes a look at one aspect of its work. This is what he writes:

Much attention at the congress was given to the country's foreign policy, and that, of course, was considered in close connection with what the Vietnamese communists believe to be the main objectives at home. They formulated the chief goal this way: turning Vietnam into a socialist country with a modern industrial and agricultural economic structure and advanced culture, science and technology, and also ensuring a happy life for the people. In other words, this is a course of peaceful development. But in order to conduct it, there should be favorable foreign policy conditions. There should be a peaceful situation on the borders of Vietnam and in Southeast Asia in general, also on the Asian Continent and in the world. That is how the congress looked at the problem.

The Vietnamese people know very well the price of peace. Probably no other people in the world had to defend their freedom from the interventionists for such a long time. And the aggressors who were defeated when they staged a direct invasion are now engineering all sorts of schemes against Vietnam and resorting to different provocations. Washington and Beijing are playing up the nonexisting Kampuchean problem. Actually, the nation's problem was long ago solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. Washington and Beijing seek to preserve the tense situation in Southeast Asia in disregard of the interests of the people in that densely populated region where developments have a direct impact on the general situation in the world. It is possible to normalize the situation there and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and goodneighborly cooperation. The numerous initiatives of Vietnam taken together with Laos and Kampuchea are directed toward achieving that. Those initiatives were again confirmed at the congress of the Vietnamese Communists.

There is also a possibility of noticeably improving the climate on the Asian Continent. One way of doing it is by concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and also on the nonuse of force in relations among countries of Asia and the Pacific. Such a proposal has been advanced by Mongolia. It was supported by the Vietnamese communists at their congress.

They also assessed highly the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. The general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, also pointed to the proposals advanced by President Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent recently. They are aimed at normalizing relations with the big countries of Asia in the spirit of good neighborliness and peaceful cooperation.

At the congress it was stressed that the people of Vietnam have no other desire than to live in conditions of peace, independence and freedom. Vietnam sees its goal in foreign policy in working for a stable peace and doing that together with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. As was pointed out at the congress, Vietnam is for eliminating hotbeds of conflict and for settling disputed problems in talks.

PRAVDA Correspondents

LD010606 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- The 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which has ended its work "passed in a businesslike and creative atmosphere," PRAVDA's special correspondents who covered the work of the congress write in that newspaper today. "Extending the course for socialist construction mapped out by the previous, 4th congress," they point out, "the party made this course more specific at its latest supreme forum in the light of the experience gained during the period that had elapsed."

The Communist Party of Vietnam "has won profound respect and international prestige" by its heroic struggle for the liberation and unification of the homeland, by its resolve to overcome difficulties and build socialism on Vietnamese soil and by its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the correspondents stress. "This is borne out by the participation in the congress of 50 delegations representing various detachments of the communist, working class and national liberation movements. Over 60 messages of greetings were received by the congress from other countries."

The delegates to the congress and participants in the mass public rallies which were taking place in the Vietnamese capital during those days listened with close atteniton to the addresses of representatives of the fraternal parties, who described the outstanding tasks of the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all the revolutionary forces in the struggle for peace and human progress and for the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and the great ideals of socialism and communism, PRAVDA's correspondents continue.

The envoys of the fraternal parties expressed the confidence that the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, having drawn general conclusions from the work that had been done and outlined tasks for the forthcoming period, would play a major role in the successful implementation of the plans of socialist construction.

The congress "convincingly demonstrated the will and resolve of the countries of the socialist community and the fraternal communist and working-class parties to continue to enhance unity and cohesion in the general struggle for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, socialism and world peace," the correspondents point out.

PRAVDA Leading Article

LD020720 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS -- The supreme forum of Vietnamese communists was characterised by a creative, bold and at the same time realistic approach to analysing the results achieved and the drafting of new constructive plans. This is stressed today by the newspaper PRAVDA in a leading article titled "Dedication to a Great Goal." The congress of Vietnamese communists convincingly showed that the Vietnamese people fully support the party's programme for building the material and technical basis of socialism, for raising the living standards of the working people and strengthening the country's defences. This forum resolved into an impressive demonstration of unity and cohesion of communists, their dedication to their revolutionary banner, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and their readiness to enhance and defend the gains of socialism.

After recalling the achievements made by the working people of Vietnam in building socialism after the fourth congress, the newspaper stresses that the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam presented a panoramic picture of the country's present and future and outlined ways of building a strong, prosperous socialist state.

The Soviet people are helping the best they can the fraternal people of Vietnam to build a new life on their soil, PRAVDA goes on. We have common aims and are selflessly interested in each other's successes.

The delegates of the party forum pointed with satisfaction to the active cooperation of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in all spheres of life and expressed confidence that in the years to come the fraternal ties between them will be broadened and made still more intensive. These ties rest on a solid foundation, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1978, and the soul of these relations are the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam which have common class aims and aspirations.

The party of Vietnamese communists is one of the glorious militant units of the world revolutionary forces, the newspaper stresses. This is a party of internationalists who enjoy a high international prestige. Under its leadership, Vietnam is making an active contribution to improving the international situation and is a dependable outpost of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is consistently and with a sense of purpose, working to turn this region of the world into a zone of peace and stability despite all machinations by the imperialists and hegemonists. The delegates and representatives of fraternal parties and national liberation movements who attended the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam expressed active support for the peace programme for the eighties adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and the Soviet proposals and initiatives aimed at averting the threat of a new world war.

CPSU, VCP Talks

PM020849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly talks at the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Mar -- A conversation was held here today between a delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) led by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council, and a CPSU delegation led by M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following took part in the talks: on the Vietnamese side -- Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duy Trinh, member and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; To Huu and Vo Chi Cong, Politburo members of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the VCP Central Committee and chief of the VCP Central Committee's Foreign Relations section; and Nguyen Huu Mai, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR; and on the Soviet side -- K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee; S.S. Avramenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSU Amurskiy Obkom; and B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SRV.

The VCP leaders noted with satisfaction the tremendous successes of the Soviet people in carrying out the tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, and highly appraised the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CP [illegible] and the Soviet state and the important initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aimed at developing the detente process, curbing the arms race, thwarting the bellicose plans and actions of imperialism led by the United States, and at defending peace and the peoples' security.

The CPSU delegation conveyed to the VCP Central Committee leaders friendly greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, expressed fraternal appreciation for the invitation to take part in the work of the 5th VCP Congress and wished them success in holding it. They confirmed the consistent course of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at further strengthening the combat solidarity and close cooperation between the two countries' parties and peoples, and the determination to continue to give the Vietnamese people comprehensive assistance and support in building the materials and technical base of socialism and defending the motherland.

There was an exchange of opinions on certain questions of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation and the further improvement of its effectiveness.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal solidarity.

Gorbachev Addresses Reception

LD312136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee held a reception in Hanoi today in honor of the foreign delegations which took part in the work of the 15th VCP Congress.

On behalf of the guests of the congress, Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulated the Vietnamese friends on the successful conclusion of work of the Vietnam Communist Party congress. Its decisions, he said, express clearly the profound devotion of the Vietnamese communists to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. As friends and like-thinkers, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, we are glad that we will continue to advance together, in united order, toward the heartfelt aim, to struggle for the happiness of people, for peace and socialism.

Speech at Friendship Rally

PM311515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Hoa Binh, 29 Mar, TASS -- The Hoa Binh hydroelectric power complex is the biggest construction project in the current Vietnamese 5-year plan. Today the construction worker collective warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The guests inspected the hydraulic engineering complex facilities that are being constructed, and had conversations with the construction project leaders and workers.

A Vietnamese-Soviet friendship meeting was held in the House of Culture. On behalf of the 16,000-strong Vietnamese construction workers collective, (Chan Khyu Chong), secretary of the party committee of the general trust for the construction of the hydraulic engineering complex, welcomed the CPSU delegation.

We are proud, he said, to be working shoulder to shoulder with our Soviet brothers on constructing our country's biggest hydraulic engineering complex, which is of especially great importance for the development of the national economy and socialist industrialization.

The speaker cordially thanked the CPSU, the USSR Government and the Soviet people for their great and exceptionally valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people.

Then M.S. Gorbachev, who was warmly greeted by the participants, delivered a speech. On behalf of the CPSU delegation, he expressed cordial gratitude for the warm and friendly meeting and conveyed to the hydraulic engineering complex construction workers fraternal greetings from the Soviet communists and all the USSR's working people.

The Soviet people, he went on to say, have been and are in favor of strong friendship and cooperation with Vietnam's people. We are united by common interests and goals and our relations are based on complete equality and mutual respect and on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Addressing a Vietnamese delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said this: "Vast horizons have been opened up before the peoples of our countries, which are equal members of the mighty family of the socialist community. Great leaders of revolutions laid out the foundations of our states, imparted decisive impetus to their development and mapped out our course -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Soviet Russia and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam. We can say with pride that we are faithfully following that course." Those meaningful, profound thoughts were expressed in 1978 on the memorable day when the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was signed.

Today, at your construction project, we can see for ourselves the mighty strength of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. We can see the fruits that the close cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries is bearing.

During the difficult years of the war against the American aggressors, Vietnam's leaders asked the Soviet Union to provide assistance in creating a major hydraulic engineering installation on the Black River. Even then, during the armed struggle for the freedom, independence and unification of Vietnam, the Vietnamese communists' party was thinking about the future peaceful construction and was concerned for the country's development and the good of the people.

The dreams and plans of those years are now becoming a reality. This is shown by the scale of your construction project. A giant dam will soon block the river channel. The age-old floods on the Hanoi plain will cease to be inevitable. The huge reservoir will make it possible to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares of land and to obtain rich, stable harvests there.

The Hao Binh hydraulic engineering complex is one of the key projects in Vietnam's socialist development. And you are aware of the impatience with which the country is awaiting the results of your labor.

A mighty stream of electricity will pour from here, from the Black River, where the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station -- the biggest in all Southeast Asia -- is to be commissioned, into the national economy of north Vietnam. This will make it possible to advance the development of modern new sectors of industry and will lend powerful new impetus to economic and cultural building in the country.

We know that the Vietnamese people are now focusing their efforts on the speediest commissioning of the most important projects, on which the well-being of the population and the general upsurge of the economy depend. That means not just your giant of the power industry. It also means the Pha Lai thermal power station, Vietnam's biggest, the coal pits and mines of (Kaoshon), Mong Duong, Vang Danh and Mao Khe, the (Bimshon) cement plant, the Thang Lung bridge in Hanoi and dozens of other new construction projects. And as internationalists, we are proud that these are all Soviet-Vietnamese friendship construction projects. The Soviet people are doing everything they can to help the fraternal Vietnamese people to build a strong, prosperous Socialist Vietnam. We are happy to see the working class -- the vanguard of the Vietnamese revolution -- maturing and strengthening along with your country's growing industry.

A large detachment of Soviet specialists is working at your construction project. It was pleasant for us to hear favorable comments on their work. I will take advantage of this opportunity to convey to our Soviet comrades warm greetings from the motherland and wishes that they may continue to be worthy of their lofty internationalist mission -- to strengthen Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation by their actions.

We have had the great honor of taking part in the fifth congress of Vietnamese communists. Our delegation was able to experience at first hand the businesslike working atmosphere of the congress and the boldness and realism that permeated both the VCP Central Committee report, which was delivered by Comrade Le Duan, and the entire course of the discussion of the report. And there can be no doubt that the decisions of the fifth congress will be a program of active struggle by the Vietnamese people to create the material and technical base of socialism, to boost the working people's well-being and to strengthen their motherland's defense capability.

Vietnam, an equal member of the socialist community, has assumed a worthy place in the international arena. Its role in the Nonaligned Movement is growing.

Today Vietnam is a reliable outpost of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, your country, despite the intrigues of the imperialist and hegemonists, is consistently seeking to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Socialist Vietnam's contribution to the struggle for the security of all Asia is great.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are united on all fundamental issues in international policy. Our countries' foreign policy course is a course of peace and peaceful cooperation. In his speech at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward new initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the threat of another world war. We are pleased that these initiatives have met with the full support of Vietnam and have found a broad positive response among all people of good will.

The forces of imperialism and international reaction are now assailing the freedom-loving peoples of the socialist countries and socialist policy. They are seeking to inflame the situation in the world and are building up the arms race. The threat of a world thermonuclear war is hanging over mankind.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples know the price of peaceful labor because they defended their right to it at great cost. Our countries are making the greatest efforts to defend the people's greatest right -- the right to life.

The cause of peace is a common concern and it has millions of supporters in all countries and on all continents. It has many friends to create a barrier in the way of war, and it has behind it the great strength of the harmonious family of socialist peoples who know how to defend and augment their socialist gains.

This year the Soviet people will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of our multinational state -- the USSR. This will be a festival of the friendship among all our motherland's peoples and a triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the historic achievements of socialism.

By implementing V.I. Lenin's ideas and behests, the Soviet people have achieved wonderful victories in boosting the economy, science and culture and have turned the Soviet Union into a mighty world power whose incontestable achievements attract the hearts and minds of millions of ordinary people all over the world.

Our party has no higher aim than to serve the people's interests. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan clearly show that. Another s step forward was taken last year in the country's socioeconomic development. We have been able to further improve Soviet people's working and living conditions. Almost the entire increase in national income was obtained via improved labor productivity. What lies behind all this is the growth in the skill of workers, technicians and engineers, the mastering of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and a persistent struggle to improve production efficiency. The economy must be economical -- that is the party's slogan. In both city and countryside that is the main demand of economic activity and management.

Our successes do not come esay. The extraction of oil, gas and other industrial raw materials is becoming increasingly complex and expensive and the program for reliably supplying the country with food requires an increasing outlay. Besides resolving complex economic problems, we have to maintain a high USSR defense capability. In the present tense international situation it is very important for the interests of world socialism to be reliably protected.

The Soviet Union's working people trust their party. This was recently demonstrated with new force by the Soviet trade union congress. In his speech at the Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "Viewing the decisions of the 26th party congress as their own vital concern, the Soviet people are marching forward with firm confidence in their strength and with a clear understanding of both the complexity and the greatness of the tasks that have to be resolved."

When we were about to come to visit you we learned that the construction worker collective of the Hoa Binh hydraulic engineering complex had scored outstanding successes in fulfilling production tasks in the competition in honor of the Fifth VCP Congress. Our delegation cordially congratulates you all on the labor victories and expresses the hope that your collective will always be among the leaders in fulfilling the decisions of the Vietnamese communists' fifth congress.

Allow me to assure you that the Soviet people will continue to support Vietnam in its struggle for socialism and peace. Our country and our party have been, are and will continue to be with the Vietnamese communists and the Vietnamese people!

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev proposed toasts in honor of the heroic Vietnamese people and their militant vanguard -- the VCP -- in honor of inviolable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and in honor of peace and communism.

The meeting took the form of a vivid demonstration of the strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and of the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the VCP.

The CPSU delegation presented the construction worker collective of the hydraulic engineering complex with a portrait of V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat.

Precongress Commentary

PM311115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Special correspondent M. Domogatskikh, N. Prozhogin report: "The Flags of Vietnam, The Fifth VCP Congress Opens in Hanoi Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 25 Mar -- After the expulsion of the colonialists, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, while building socialism in the north, acted as a reliable rear-guard for the fighting south and forged a victory over that strong, cruel enemy -- American imperialism. "The victory in the war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for the motherland's salvation," Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, said at the fourth party congress, "is the synthesis of the operation of a number of factors ensuring the invincibility of the Vietnamese revolution. The source of these factors lies above all in correct leadership by our party -- the tried and tested vanguard of Vietnam's working class, a party which devotedly upholds vital interests to the last and which expresses the innermost, just aspirations of the Vietnamese people and the entire Vietnamese nation, a party which skillfully and successfully combines the revolutionary science of the working class -- Marxism-Leninism -- with our people's uncommon militant energy and inexhaustible creative forces and with the best traditions of the Vietnamese nation's 4,000 years of history."

The Fourth VCP Congress held in December 1976 was the communists' first forum in the conditions of complete victory over external and internal antipopular forces and in the conditions of the country's unification as a single socialist state, whose creation was dreamed of by many generations of Vietnam's best sons and daughters. That congress put forward a program for building communism in conditions of peace and outlined the party's strategic line of turning Vietnam into a modern industrial state with mighty defenses and advanced culture and science.

The VCP, in putting forward a program for socialist building, proceeded on the basis that despite the complexities of the country's socioeconomic conditions, arising in particular from the fact that the southern provinces had only just been liberated from neocolonial domination, the peace won in the terrible struggle, with its countless sacrifices, would at last enable the Vietnamese people to devote their creative forces entirely to constructive labor and to building the material and technical base of socialism.

However, the heroic country had to overcome new difficulties. There was drought for 3 years in succession. This coincided with the fact that the Pol Pot regime, having usurped power in Kampuchea, unleashed a string of provocations and incursions on Vietnam's southern borders, on the Beijing expansionist' instructions. Then, when the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime had been removed, the Beijing leaders, who found a united Vietnam an obstacle in the way of their hegemonist plans in Southeast Asia, resorted to open aggression against the SRV.

"The aggression unleashed by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists," Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, wrote, "was intended as a strategic maneuver to catch Vietnam in crossfire, to encircle and annex its territory." With the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and moral and material support from all progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people, resolutely rebuffing the aggressors, upheld their independence this time too.

Unfavorable internal and external factors caused a slowing of the pace of socioeconomic building in Vietnam, but did not weaken the resolve of the party and people to implement the strategic general line mapped out by the Fourth VCP Congress.

The country's new Constitution, elaborated in accordance with congress decisions, was discussed amid great activity among all the working people. About 20 million people took part in this nationwide school of state building. The new Constitution, which enshrined the socioeconomic changes which had taken place in the country, elaborated provisions on the democratic rights and duties of Socialist Vietnam's citizens and enshrined in legislation the Communist Party's leading role as organizer and inspirer of the people's victories.

"No social system but socialism," Cormade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "could have given the Vietnamese people's liberation struggle such scope, such organization, such staunchness and steadfastness. No political force but a Marxist-Leninist party could have armed the struggling people with such a clear understanding of the aims of the struggle or so inspired them to mass feats."

In the years the Fourth VCP Congress, the party has spurred on the people to resolve complex problems of the country's development, sought new forms and methods of leadership, strengthened its ranks and its ties with the masses, taught cadres in the party and state apparatus to improve the economic management style and supported and developed the working people's patriotic initiatives, socialist competition and struggle for a regime of economy.

The results of the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan which began in 1981 showed that despite the difficulties, substantial changes are emerging in economic building. The country produced a record 15 million tons of food. And although there is still only 280 kg of food per capita per year, the new system of work payments and the introduction of material incentive principles in industry and agriculture are creating the conditions for a further dynamic increase in supplies of food products and consumer goods to the population.

The volume of industrial output production in the first year of the 5-Year plan reached the planned indicators and slightly surpassed the 1980 level. The country obtained more coal, electricity, tin, cane sugar, canned foods, marine products and goods from local industry and crafts than in the previous year. Some progress was made in the construction of key industrial projects.

These successes, as was noted at the latest SRV National Assembly session, would be more significant were it not for the shortcomings which persist in economic management, whose elimination the party now regards as a matter of priority significance.

These tasks are set for the current year of the 5-year plan, with emphasis on the development of agriculture, to continue to extend consumer goods production, improve the work of industry and capital construction and strengthen national defense. Preparations for the Fifth VCP Congress have taken place under the sign of the struggle to fulfill these tasks.

Precongress documents have been discussed at party conferences and communists' meetings -- the VCP Central Committee report on the fulfillment of the fourth party congress decisions and on tasks for the coming period, the report on the basic guidelines, tasks and aims for the SRV's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 5-Year plan period and the report on party building. The people, responding to the call to greet the party congress with labor successes, have launched extensive patriotic competition.

The Soviet Union's assistance is of paramount significance for speeding up the cause of socialist building in the SRV, the Vietnamese press notes. About 200 national economic projects have been constructed in Vietnam with the USSR's assistance. The construction of many projects is now under way, including such projects as Southeast Asia's mightiest hydroengineering complex at Hoa Binh, coal mines and quarries, and enterprises in machine building, transport and communications. More than 60,000 specialists and skilled workers, including 11,000 with higher and specialized secondary education, have been trained at Soviet educational institutions.

In June 1978 the SRV became a member of CEMA. The fundamental provisions of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration were extended to Vietnam, making provision for special measures to accelerate the development of the SRV's economy, as was done with Mongolia and Cuba. Vietnam's cooperation with the fraternal countries became even fuller and more multifaceted.

The Soviet people, true to the feeling of proletarian internationalism, warmly approve the fraternal Vietnamese people's achievements. "Right now the VCP is approaching its fifth congress. And we all send sincere wishes for success in peaceful socialist building and in defending the revolution's gains to Vietnam's heroic communists and the courageous Vietnamese people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 24 March Tashkent ceremony. These words met with widespread response among Vietnam's working people.

Vietnamese communists and all the country's working people are greeting an outstanding event in their lives -- the Fifth VCP Congress -- with faith in the ultimate victory of their cause.

CPSU Delegation Departs

LD020932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Gorbachev, politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the work of the Vietnam Communist Party congress, acquainted itself yesterday with the republic's southern areas. A warm conversation was held in the town of Vung Tou with the leaders of a joint Vietnamese-Soviet enterprise for prospecting and exploiting oil and gas deposits on the Continental Shelf. The CPSU delegation presented the enterprise collective with a souvenir gift -- a portrait photograph of a meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Le Duan.

The CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev left Vietnam for home today.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS SRV ARMY COMBAT READY

OW310222 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and defense minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has highly valued the Soviet role in helping the SRV consolidate its armed forces. Comrade Van Tien Dung said: The Vietnamese Armed Forces are in militant solidarity with the Lao and Kampuchean Armed Forces and are ready to launch counterattacks against any enemy.

SOLOMENTSEV, TODOROV SPEAK AT SOFIA DINNER

PM011245 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Strong Ties of Friendship"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is currently in Bulgaria on an official, friendly visit, visited the Bulgarian National Assembly and had a meeting with S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly.

In the course of the discussion S. Todorov briefed the Soviet parliamentarians on the national assembly's work and the deputies' activities and on the main lines of the Bulgarian economy's development.

Soviet delegation head M.S. Solomentsev in his turn told our Bulgarian friends about the great labor victories of the Soviet people, who are translating the 26th CPSU Congress decisions into reality; the consistent foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, which is aimed at achieving world peace; and the new Soviet peace initiatives contained in the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress.

A dinner was given in the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's honor. In his address at the dinner S. Todorov stressed that the upsurge in Bulgarian-Soviet relations is an example of socialist internationalism in action. Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov are, he said, making a decisive contribution to the development of our friendship and cooperation.

The speaker noted the Soviet Union's profound concern for the destiny of mankind. L.I. Brezhnev's proposals at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions were a further convincing reaffirmation of this. Bulgaria, he said, fully supports these proposals and will do whatever is needed to translate them into reality.

Soviet parliamentarians, in common with all Soviet people, are deeply gratified that relations between the USSR and Bulgaria, which are founded on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully, M.S. Solomentsev said in his reply speech.

Soviet-Bulgarian relations, he pointed out, are founded on the close and militant alliance between the CPSU and the BCP. The meetings and discussions between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov play an enormous part in the development of these relations and in the successful solution of the tasks of socialist and communist building. Cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Bulgarian National Assembly play an important part in the process of comprehensively developing the ties between our countries.

Under conditions when imperialist circles, notably the United States and its NATO partners, are making the international situation steadily worse, the delegation head stressed, questions relating to the struggle for peace and to curb the arms race come to the fore. The main thing now, L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, is to banish the threat of war. This is the goal of the peace program for the eighties announced by the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet Union's subsequent peace proposals. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which was actively supported by the Bulgarian National Assembly, made a big international impact.

At the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, which has just opened in Moscow, L.I. Brezhnev unveiled a new package of initiatives imbued with a concern for peace. Here in Sofia we note with great satisfaction the lively response to these proposals from our Bulgarian friends and how warmly they are endorsed in fraternal Bulgaria. Our countries stand shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for peace and our actions are thereby made more effective.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a cordial discussion with the leadership of the national committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship during which questions concerning deepening and expanding ties between the peoples of the two fraternal countries were discussed.

The delegation laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum, the V.I. Lenin memorial, the memorial to the unknown soldier and the monument to the Soviet army of liberation.

VORONOV COMMENTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO GDR

LD010636 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- The talks which were held in Berlin confirmed the complete unanimity of the leaderships of the two fraternal countries on all issues under discussion. "The implementation of the agreements that were reached will promote the further close cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the good of the socialist community as a whole, social progress and peace," Yuriy Voronov, PRAVDA's Berlin correspondent, writes in that newspaper in his comments on the results of the recent visit of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, to the GDR.

The results of the visit, which passed in an atmosphere of unanimity and cordiality, the author points out, show that it has become a major contribution to the strengthening of comprehensive friendly contacts between the two fraternal socialist states in the heart of Europe. "This is particularly important at a time when the PUWP together with all the true patriots of Poland is taking resolute measures to pull the country out of the political and economic crisis."

At the talks between the delegation from fraternal Poland and the GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the GDR, the sides strongly denounced U.S. and NATO's intervention in Poland's internal affairs. They pointed out that the policy of threats and boycott directed against the PPR, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a gross violation of international law. "Voicing their firm striving to facilitate the lessening of the threat of war and the ending of the arms race, the GDR and the PPR confirmed their full-scale support for the peace programme formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and also for the new Soviet peace initiatives advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions."

During the talks, Yuriy Voronov stresses, emphasis was laid on the need to counter the imperialist course of confrontation with the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. "The GDR and the PPR intend in this connection to continue to extend and develop their unbreakable alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. Both states view cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CMEA as a decisive condition for their successful development and for the struggle for world peace."

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT PEASANTS PARTY MEETING

LD01144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw: The economic committee of the Polish Council of Ministers discussed Poland's cooperation with fraternal socialist countries in 1981 and the first quarter of this year.

The committee underlined the need to orient the Polish economy toward the economies of socialist countries. Thanks to the assistance of fraternal countries, Poland has managed to overcome its economic difficulties to a certain extent.

The committee noted that the dependence of the Polish economy on the West leads to negative consequences. The economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. administration have had their negative effect. Last year, imports from capitalist countries fell by 30.4 percent and exports fell by 20.3 percent. Poland has made up for the reduced import of raw materials for industry from capitalist countries with deliveries of materials for industry from capitalist countries with deliveries of materials and semifinished products from socialist states. Deliveries from the Soviet Union, which have increased 11 percent from 1980, are of great significance for the Polish economy.

The socialist countries, says a report on the meeting, have postponed the date for repayment of credits by Poland and have refused to collect interest on some of the financial credits granted to it. This will allow Poland to maintain its debt to the countries of the socialist community at the same level.

The possibility of buying in socialist countries those industiral materials which Poland earlier had to buy in the West is of particular significance for Poland. A fundamentally new form of cooperation between Poland and the socialist countries is their use of Polish manufacturing capacities which are now idle. The committee drew attention to the observance by Polish enterprises of their export commitments to the countries of the socialist community.

A meeting of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] was held in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski. Chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Roman Malinowski said in his report that the ZSL is in favor of working out a united patriotic platform for national redemption and the consolidation of the socialist state. The party recognizes the need to impose martial law and supports the program of the military council of national salvation.

Speaking at the session, Jaruzelski noted in particular that the PZPR is guided by the universal laws of socialism. Its leading role is enriched by joint participation in governing and joint responsibility of the allied parties. For many years now, the PZPR together with the ZSL, has been implementing the agricultural policy.

Among the problems requiring solution, the food problem occupies a special place. Our major socioeconomic target is to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the minister of agriculture and food economy to present a revised and comprehensive program for the further development of agriculture. Wherever the struggle for bread is being waged, whether it is at agriculture machinery and equipment works, at enterprises serving agriculture, at rural cooperatives, at enterprises which process agricultural produce or in the activiites or agrarian services, a climate of enhanced responsibility should be created, stressed Jaruzelski.

We greatly respect the heavy work of farmers but one should not tolerate the existence of many neglected farms that have low labor productivity. Enormous reserves lie dormant here and they must be put to use. This applies particularly now when so many difficulties have piled up and when the population's living conditions have worsened. We shall undoubtedly overcome this. We shall overcome it through our own efforts but also through the exceptionally valuable assistance of the socialist states, above all Soviet assistance.

Today, however, one can feel the consequences both of former mistakes and omissions and the recent destructive anti-socialist actions. Furthermore, the results of sanctions applied against Poland by certain capitalist countries have been making themselves felt recently.

The Washington administration has declared war on Poland's hens [tsyplyatam] and has achieved some success, as we know. It is possible, of course, to defeat people in this kind of war, but the Poles -- the Polish workers and peasants -- cannot be defeated.

The economic reforms, Jaruzelski went on to say, will also influence agriculture. The New economic principles should lead to an increase in agricultural production and to a reduction of the cost of production. We are introducing new price systems throughout the economy and restoring a more rational structure for them.

In our agricultural policies we attach equal importance to the achievement of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and to the improvement of living standards in rural areas, Jaruzelski stressed.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET AID

LD011044 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- "The economic situation in Poland at this moment most obviously confirms the importance of our cooperation with other socialist countries, above all with the Soviet Union", said Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic. He gave an interview to the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS.

Profoundly understanding our problems, the minister pointed out, the Soviet Union rendered Poland substantial assistance through supplementary deliveries of goods last year and the granting of supplementary credits. "Evidence of the understanding of our difficulties has also been the trade protocol for 1982," he added. "Soviet deliveries of oil, gas, ores, and sawn timber will be the only source of raw material supplies for Polish industry."

The problem of using free production capacities in some branches of Poland's industry is now being solved, Nestorowicz said. If light industry, for instance, received further cotton and other raw materials from the USSR, it could work for both countries. The same applies to some branches of the engineering and electronics industries. "We regard such cooperation not only as an one-time step but as a beginning designed for long periods, and above all, at the deepening and widening of cooperation between the USSR and other CMEA countries," the minister stressed.

Commenting on the United States anti-Polish campaign, he pointed out that the "restrictions imposed by the United States and some other Western countries hit, above all, on the food complex, on normal functioning of industry. Before the declaration of martial law, however, we had experienced numerous difficulties in trade relations with those countries. It has been confirmed once again that in difficult situations we can rely only on our own forces and on assistance from sincere friends."

MORE ON ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW POLISH SOCIALISM

LD012330 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Second part" of 31 Mar LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article by special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko on attempts to overthrow socialism in Poland]

[Text] One of the most persistent myths spread about in the West is the myth about the spontaneous action of Polish workers in August 1980 which allegedly led to the spontaneous creation of Solidarity. The documents and talks with many Poles convincingly prove that after the establishment of the independent free trade union committees, the KSS-KOR [Social Self-defense Committee] sent their own people there and through them put forward its own slogans, imitating spontaneous and mass protests. Neither was it an accident that the Solidarity apparatus had grown to include 45,000 people, who were paid -- also not without reason -- Z14,000-17,000 monthly, not counting one-time bonuses, sometimes reaching several tens of thousands of zlotys. Those people held on like leeches to their lucrative posts, as well as to their employers, the KSS-KOR experts. They were also ready to carry out any instructions: They terrorized not only party members and workers from the industrial trade unions, but also recalcitrant Solidarity members.

To turn attention away from KSS-KOR, the U.S. special service pushed one more Trojan horse into Poland in September 1979: the Confederation of Independent Poland, KPN, headed by Moczulski. This was the same Moczulski who, in an illegal publication entitled "The Way" stated quite clearly: The final stage will be the seizure of power. One cannot exclude beforehand various forms of armed struggle, including universal uprising.

In August 1981 Moczulski issued instructions concerning the preparation of an armed take-over. The KPN plan Burza-11 was adopted. This plan's name concealed the action aimed at the seizure of power when Solidarity announced a general strike.

KSS-KOR people and KPN members, preparing for the seizure of power, were in constant touch with Western special services, both abroad and with their residents in Poland itself. Information had been exchanged, as well as documents and hard currency.

Here are facts presented to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent. Until 13 December 1981 over 50 official Solidarity delegations visited some 30 Western countries. In addition, many people went as tourists. Solidarity representatives not infrequently tried to infiltrate official Polish organs. Thus on 26 October 1981 Geremek and Mazowiecki held talks in the EEC commissions and the European Parliament. In his talks abroad Geremek generally behaved like the foreign minister of the shadow cabinet. During his stay in Geneva he stated that soon he would sell all the luxurious buildings of Polish embassies.

Solidarity representatives entered into direct contacts with organs of NATO special services. In January 1981 Rozplochowski met CIA employee (Heiman) at the U.S. Embassy in Rome. Strzelecki, during his stay in London, was constantly accompanied by two representatives of English intelligence.

Western radio propaganda against Poland is almost entirely in the hands of the CIA and other special services. The first violin is now played there by the Radio Free Europe station, which is inciting a formal psychological warfare against socialist Poland by transmitting instructions for conspirators. For example, the special correspondent cites a leaflet signed "Solidarity Resistance Movement." It contains not only calls for sabotage and passive resistance to the authorities, but also concrete advice on how to go about it. Radio Free Europe, in its characteristic style, not only reported about the leaflet, but also read its text in full, many times. But the crux of the matter was that throughout Poland not a single such leaflet had been found before its contents were broadcast by Radio Free Europe. They appeared only the next day, after the radio broadcast.

This was not a unique case. The system of remote control of the forces of domestic counter-revolution operates on a very simple principle: Radio Free Europe, under the guise of informing about what is going on in Poland, transmits instructions and slogans for conspirators. Later in some towns leaflets appear, written to the radio dictation from Munich and Washington, while in individual enterprises various people scribble identical appeals and threats which aim to prove that Solidarity has not laid down its arms.

While in Poland, one can assure oneself that a majority of her people have accepted martial law as a sharp but unavoidable means, and contribute toward normalizing the situation with their work. One can also be convinced in the same way that enemies of people's power abroad, basing themselves on financial and ideological help in the West, encourage antisocialist elements in Poland to subversive actions. One can also be convinced of a uniform strategy for the fight against socialist Poland. Reagan's economic sanctions are aimed at evoking among Poles the feeling of insecurity about tomorrow.

The brains of imperialist powers, where the strategy of the fight against socialist Poland is being elaborated, have no illusions concerning the seizure of power after 13 December.

However, they consider their main goal to be to prolong the conflict and to provoke small or large clashes between the authorities and the dissatisfied groups of the population, above all young people. Trying to make the Polish conflict an international one is tantamount to endeavors to discredit real socialism, to introduce splits in the ranks of the international communist movement and undermine the process of detente. This is precisely the aim of both their patrons and the KSS-KOR and KPN people.

Martial law has prevented not only a fratricidal war in Poland but perhaps also a conflict in Europe. It was indeed a barrier to the abyss.

POLISH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 1 APRIL

LD020710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A PZPR delegation headed by Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, visited our country from 29 March to 1 April in accordance with the program for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the CPSU in ideological work and had talks at CPSU Central Committee departments, at the Academy of Social Sciences and at the Marxism-Leninism Institute attached to the CPSU Central Committee. The guests visited Ulyanovsk. The PZPR delegation met Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET, POLISH FRIENDSHIP GROUPS SIGN PROTOCOL

LD011250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (TASS) -- A protocol has been signed in Warsaw on cooperation between the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in 1982.

The document envisages various measures that will help the two fraternal peoples to get to know each other's lives better and further strengthen their close ties. The fraternal friendship societies will focus on measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 100th anniversary of the Polish Worker's Movement.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN CULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM311531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- Hungarians will be acquainting themselves with an exhibition of works of Soviet fine art devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The display is provided for by a protocol concerning cooperation in 1982 between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education. It was signed in Moscow on 23 March.

UK SUPPORT FOR REAGAN POLICIES UNPOPULAR, RISKY

LD012344 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] We follow now with a glance at the British scene. Today it is by political observer Anatoliy Gan. He examines what is behind the anti-Soviet campaign. This is what he writes:

President Ronald Reagan is quite pleased with the British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, but the Americans themselves are far from happy about their President. A recent opinion poll revealed that 61 percent of Americans do not want him to run for a second presidential term. As for the British, they have demonstrated their feelings to the prime minister at the byelection in Glasgow, which caused some dismay in the Tory ranks.

What makes the American President so pleased with the British prime minister when both are far from being popular among the people of their own country? Political analyst Anderson of the Washington POST says President Reagan gets very great encouragement from Mrs Thatcher's consistent support of his anti-Soviet policy. It would be a blow to him if this support should weaken as in, say, West Germany. The Thatcher Cabinet on its part is determined to honor all British defense commitments. It is this pro-American policy of the prime minister that is arousing discontent among the British voters who are forced to carry the backbreaking financial burden involved and face the prospect of their country's destruction in a nuclear war.

This second threat is very real now as a result of the adventurous policies of the United States administration. This general trend is also causing mounting discontent in the United States as shown by the latest opinion polls there. Britain's anti-Soviet policy and propaganda which pleases the American President are conducted in order to draw the attention of the British public away from the dangerous arms race and its consequences and to suppress public discontent caused by London sheepishly following in Washington's footsteps all along the line.

Take for instance the recent decision to purchase Trident-2 missiles from the United States. In her message to President Reagan on that occasion the British prime minister did not show any concern whatsoever about the future of her country and its people. All she wanted was to let the British industrialists make at least some money on the production of these new weapons. For public consumption British leaders say something quite different, (?actually resort) to lies. Their maneuvers, however, make it abundantly clear that the Tridents are in fact needed not to defend the British people but to promote Washington's adventurous plans.

In a recent statement made in Parliament Defense Minister John Nott said that in the future the Soviet leadership might calculate that it could risk a massive nuclear attack on Europe without involving the United States. What is this -- wild fantasies or a downright lie? In actual fact it is not the Soviet but the American doctrine of a limited nuclear war in Europe which assumes that such a war can be fought without involving the United States. And to implement this plan Wasington wants Britain to act as its pawn in its nuclear game.

As for Moscow, it has warned time and again that should a nuclear war break out in Europe or any other part of the world, it would inevitably escalate into world war. The Soviet Union also warned that if the United States and its allies decide to go ahead with their plans of siting hundreds of new United States missiles in Europe capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory, the Soviet side would be forced to take retaliatory measures, putting the other side including the United States and its territory in a similar position.

As it is, the British may have to pay a truly staggering price for the risky anti-Soviet flirtation between London and Washington. The present leaders of the country may turn them into hostages of the adventurous policies of the United States administration. This prospect certainly offers plenty of food for thought.

ITALY'S ROLE IN U.S. ARMS RACE EXPANDING

PM020949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 3

[V. Pustov "Observer's Notes": "To Please the Senior Partner"]

[Text] The U.S. administration headed by President Reagan has openly adopted a course of spurring on the arms race and preparing for war. It looks as though the ruling circles of certain West European NATO countries are prepared to follow its example. Thus, according to America's TIME magazine, Italian President A. Pertini has declared that Italy cannot "behave like a sheep." He did not forget to mention the "wolf" but made absurd attempts to ascribe that role to the Soviet Union. The same conclusion as across the Atlantic was drawn on the basis of the clumsy propaganda trick: We must arm ourselves.

And Italy, egged on by its American senior partner in the North Atlantic bloc, is arming itself. While Columbus, an Italian by origin, discovered America almost 500 years ago, now, according to P. Mastrobuoni, an observer with the Italian agency ANSA, ("America has rediscovered Italy," Discovered an Italy of loyal "Atlanticists" who are turning the country into a Pentagon-NATO bridgehead in southern Europe and the Mediterranean.

Indeed, the Italian Government, setting an example for others, particularly the hesitating European NATO allies, was the first to agree to deploy American medium-range missiles on Italian soil. It was the first to allocate a parcel of land near the town of Comiso on Sicily for the purpose. It has been decided to construct there the launchpads for 112 cruise missiles carrying nuclear warheads. This is in addition to the 1,500 American nuclear warheads already in Italy, many of which are being or have been replaced with new and even more lethal ones.

There are dozens of American-NATO military bases on Italian territory; they serve as a refuge for American aircraft, surface ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons. The bases and other military facilities are manned by American servicemen, whose numbers exceed 30,000. Judging by reports in the Rome press, the Pentagon is planning to deploy -- in particular, at the bases in Verona and Vicenza -- ammunition containing a new paralyzing nerve toxin, thereby turning the Apennines into an arsenal of barbaric weapons that are condemned by mankind and prohibited by the 1925 Geneva protocol.

The U.S. Government is trying hard to get its European allies to agree to site on their territory transit bases for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, intended for an invasion above all of the oil-rich southwest Asian countries. Reports have already appeared in the Rome press that the Italian Government is prepared to consent to this, which would still further infringe the country's sovereignty and drag it more deeply into U.S. militarist adventures outside the sphere of operation of the NATO bloc.

The Reagan administration has also made a high assessment of the initiative shown by the Italian Government with a view to persuading certain West European countries to take part in the so-called "multinational forces" in Sinai, under cover of which the Pentagon is seeking to deploy its gendarme forces permanently in the Near East. In this dangerous venture, too, Rome took the palm by hastening to transfer its contingent -- several warships -- to the waters of the Near East. Even the Italian Foreign Ministry, according to a report in LA REPUBBLICA, admitted that sending Italian forces to one of the planet's worst "hotspots" was a "great risk."

When he was welcoming President Pertini, who is currently on a visit to the United States, President Reagan praised Italy as an "irreplaceable partner." This was not merely a concession to protocol courtesy. Washington's special interest in broad military cooperation with Italy is not only explained by its important strategic position in the center of the Mediterranean, at the junction of the routes linking the West with North Africa and southwest Asia. What is also taken into account is the complex situation on NATO's southern flank. As is well known, the Pan-Hellenic Socialist November Party, which promised to withdraw the country from NATO and to end the American-NATO bases on Greek soil, came to power in Greece last fall. An uncertain situation is also emerging in Spain so far as the Americans are concerned. According to a report in the paper HOJA DEL LUNES, Madrid, fearing a deterioration in relations with the Arab world, is objecting to the American bases in Spain being used as transit points for military operations in the Near East and the Persian Gulf. Italy, for which, the Italian weekly PANORAMA writes, "the United States is planning a new future: new bases, new arms and new commitments beyond its borders," is called upon to compensate for both these factors.

Those are the facts. They are causing deep concern and protests among broad circles of the Italian public. Voluntary or involuntary complicity with aggressive American imperialist forces that are openly gambling on nuclear war, primarily in Europe and are crudely interfering in other countries' internal affairs all over the world -- this course is fraught with fateful consequences, including for Italy itself.

Not the use of force nor the threat to use it as a basic means of foreign policy but a vigorous struggle to avert thermonuclear disaster and against the preparation and unleashing of any militarist adventure is the path that can and must be followed to ensure peace and tranquillity on the planet. This path is indicated in the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the new initiatives that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress and at the ceremony in Tashkent. It is no accident that the Soviet proposals have been greeted with approval by everyone, including in Italy, that is concerned with the fate of mankind.

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS DIFFER WITH PARTY ON CPSU

LD311640 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar TASS -- The weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] reported in its April 2 issue that "of late the editorial board of our weekly has been receiving especially many letters from Italian readers. The letters testify to their authors' criticism of statements by the leadership of the Italian Communist Party (ICP) about the policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the experience of socialist construction in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community".

"I am a member of the ICP", writes Dario Marini from Padua, "where I actively work, I must tell you with all sincerity that I was made to feel ill at ease by the official attitude taken by the leading bodies of the party. What I mean is their judgements concerning the USSR and other socialist countries, contained in a number of documents such as Romano Ledda's report at the joint plenary meeting of the ICP Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission in October 1981, and Enrico Berlinguer's report at the Central Committee plenary meeting on January 11, 1982".

"As for myself, I am convinced that the heavy crisis in the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) by no means diminishes the progress made by socialist countries in the liberation of millions and millions of people from poverty and ignorance. Many of my comrades in the party share my view".

"I disagree with the position of the ICP leadership towards the polish events. I am surprised at their open support for Solidarity which advocated the overthrow of the socialist system and the establishment of a Western-type regime," says Marco del Pascua from Montevarchi. "The ICP leaders ought to know from the Italian example what negative phenomena are inflicted by a social system which will never defend the interests of the working class as socialism does. I do not share Berlinguer's view that the motive force of the October Revolution has exhausted itself. The socialist countries that go along the path of economic and social progress have succeeded in solving such problems as unemployment, inflation and terrorism, whereas the capitalist countries are living through a deep crisis. The motive force of the revolution has not in the least exhausted itself."

Says the letter of Celestino Manni from Modena: "Having spent 35 years on the line of fire and haveing aged in struggle, I cannot reconcile myself with politicians from the ICP leadership equating the CPSU and the USSR with imperialist bandits headed by Reagan. It is an unforgivable mistake. The U.S. has long been conducting an adventurist, aggressive policy towards the weaker. Piccoli, Pietro Longo, Cracsi, and now also Berlinguer appear to be unaware of it, or to pretend that they are unaware. We shall not let us be deceived, as our position is firm. The masses are on the right way, but the leadership should reconsider their positions."

"I approve of the article 'Contrary to the Interests of Peace and Socialism' published by PRAVDA on January 24", writes Mario Alborghetti from Bergamo, "as I have long held the view voiced in it. I condemn the ICP leadership's disassociation from communist ideology based on Marxism-Leninism. This disassociation is greatly harmful to the working class and the revolutionary movement. Long live the CPSU. Long live Italian and Soviet Communists.

CONTRACT SIGNED WITH ITALIAN, AUSTRIAN FIRMS

PM311047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 19 March USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev received Voest Appine (Austria) Board Chairman H. Abfalter and (Danieli C.) (Italy) Board Chairman L. Danieli. They discussed the development of business cooperation. Austrian Ambassador to the USSR H. Liedermann participated in the conversation.

The same day a contract was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade with Voest Alpine and (Danieli E.C.) which envisages cooperation in the construction in the USSR of a metallurgical plant to produce 500,000 tons of light section steel and wire.

REAGAN PLANS TO SUPPORT FASCISTS IN W. EUROPE

PM010919 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 17 March publishes on page 14 under the rubric "Notes on Modern History" a 2,000-word Ernst Genri article headlined "The Second Part of Reagan's Plan: Not Only a Military, But a Political Offensive on Europe." Genri asserts that "the sending of Pershing II and cruise missiles and, later, neutron warheads and poison gases to Western Europe is only the first part of the White House's plan for an offensive on Europe," and goes on to discuss the "second part" of the plan, namely support for fascist and neoNazi movements within Western Europe. He describes the attraction for fascist movements of the possibility of "coming to power with the support -- overt or otherwise -- of the Pentagon and the State Department," and then mentions the activities of neofascist and extreme right forces in such countries as Italy, France, Spain and Portugal. Support for these movements is, the article states, the "second, secret half of the Reagan plan, aimed at subjugating Europe to America."

U.S., BONN TO CONCLUDE PACT ON NEW MISSILES

WA021230 Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 24 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Article by "military expert" Maj Gen Yu. Chaplygin: "Why Should West Germany Have New American Missiles?"]

[Text] Washington and Bonn are expected to conclude an agreement next May for the Bundeswehr to be rearmed with new American Pershing-IB missiles, according to reliable West European sources.

This is going to produce a rather strange situation in Europe: With the Soviet-American talks in progress to limit medium-range nuclear weapons in this region, the U.S. is proposing to supply its NATO ally with new delivery vehicles. It is going ahead although it is well informed of the Soviet Union's specific and far-reaching proposals, ranging from a two-thirds reduction of the nuclear arsenals available in Europe and designed for Europe to ridding the continent of all medium-range and tactical nuclear systems altogether.

It is no secret to anyone that West Germany has already provided the Bundeswehr with 1,000-odd delivery vehicles. True, technically she has no nuclear arms at her disposal. Yet West German formations are equipped with Lance, Honest John and Nike Hercules missiles as well as the particularly noteworthy Pershing-IA's, all with enough range to reach Soviet territory, and with close on 700 atomic ordnance pieces and 108 nuclear-capable aircraft. One should not forget that West Germany is hosting 71 per cent of all American nuclear arms depots in Europe, that is 5,700 nuclear munitions. Such a concentration has created a dangerous situation for the West German population who, although living in a non-nuclear state, are actually sitting on an atomic powder keg. Now, in defiance of all common sense, Washington is about to place a "fuse" under this keg.

A consignment of new Pershing-IB missiles can act as such a "fuse". These are new weapons in terms of their battlefield performance. They have a greater range and an immesurably higher accuracy. While the Pershing-IA has a CEP (circular error probable) of 400 metres, the Pershing-IB has one of 20-40 metres, that is the same as the medium-range Pershing-2 missiles! So high an accuracy is due to the new homing system fundamentally different from that of the Pershing-IA missiles. It is well worth noting that Pershing-II's and Pershing-IB's will have identical components and interoperable elements and equipment. The similarity of the basic charateristics of these missile systems makes it clear, even to a layman, that this is not a case of modifying delivery vehicles, as the NATO general staffs would make it out, but one of the Bundeswehr going to have new missiles in service.

That is to say that the Bundeswehr will be building up its offensive power by taking a stage ahead in its missile stocking. And in this sense, too, such a "measures" does fit in with NATO's "modernisation" decision of December 1979.

This move by the North Atlantic bloc allies is reinforcing the impression that West Germany would like to get access to nuclear arms, notably, to have the right to use tactical nuclear systems passed to the NATO command in Europe. Nor can one overlook the fact that West Germany has become a permanent member of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. It is significant that the federal government is actively supporting Washington's intention to site 572 new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, with 204 of them projected for deployment on the territory of West Germany.

The Washington-Bonn agreement in the making is anything but a service to detente in Europe or to any progress toward limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

ZAMYATIN SPEAKS TO USSR-FRG BODY ON COOPERATION

LD012040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A cooperation plan was signed in Moscow today between the USSR-FRG Society and the Federation of FRG-USSR Societies for 1982-1983. An important place in the plan goes to Days of the Soviet Union being held in the FRG and measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In our country there will be Days of Bremen, a comprehensive exhibition, "Views on the FRG," and a further development of partnership links between towns.

Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society, spoke at the meeting:

[Begin recording] The plan for 1982-83 which we signed today is considerably more extensive than the previous plan. I do not wish to repeat everything in the plan, but I would like to assure all of you society members that the measure contained in it are as a rule not only fulfilled but exceeded in areas which the two societies deem appropriate.

We often hear in both countries that we are now living in a very complicated period in the international situation. We have spoken about this many times and named the reasons. I would like to stress, in this connection, that the more complicated the situation, the more it demands contacts at various levels, because the thread of dialogue should not be broken. If this thread does break there will be no disarmament, no political dialogue or trust; there will be no possibility of solving international problems which are now creating the threat of tension.

And, therefore, the work we are carrying out through the society is a part of that dialogue because it gives the opportunity for deepening mutual understanding between the FRG and the USSR, a clear example of what can be done in conditions of the peaceful development of cooperation. [end recording]

BREZHNEV RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM FRENCH CP LEADER

LD011712 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- From myself personally and on behalf of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party I warmly thank you for congratulations and wishes of success that you and the CPSU Central Committee sent to us after our 24th congress, says a cable of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev.

"I wish to assure you of our resolve to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation existing between our parties for the sake of great common goals set out during our meeting in January 1980, specifically in the struggle for peace and disarmament," the cable says.

"Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, allow me to wish you good health and to express to you again my most friendly feelings," Georges Marchais writes.

FINNISH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH CEMA

LD012310 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Gorbunov]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Apr, TASS -- The relationship between Finland and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) is developing fruitfully and to the mutual advantage, according to Ilkka Tapiola, secretary of the Finnish part of a commission for cooperation between Finland and the CEMA.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he said the committee, set up under the 1973 treaty on cooperation between the CEMA and Finland, was constantly looking for possibilities of expanding the multifaceted bilateral links and had done much in that respect. The CEMA member-countries, Ilkka Tapiola said, traditionally held a prominent place in Finland's foreign trade and international economic relations. Trade between Finland and the Soviet Union, for example, had been based on five-year agreements for a long time. From 1974, the USSR had been Finland's biggest trading partner.

Ilkka Tapiola emphasised that Finland was also cooperating successfully with other CEMA countries. In 1974, CEMA-Finland trade had amounted to 1,800 million roubles. Today, it topped 4,000 million roubles. By trading with socialist countries, Finland met a large part of its demand for solid and liquid fuel, wood, metal-cutting machine-tools and cars through imports from there, Ilkka Tapiola said. For its part, it exported ships, products of the pulp-and-paper industry, garments and chemicals to the CEMA countries. Along with foreign trade which featured prominently in the many-sided relations between Finland and the CEMA, Ilkka Tapiola said, the two sides also maintained fruitful contacts in such fields as science and technology, statistics and standardisation. Cooperation between the CEMA member-countries and the Republic of Finland was a vivid example of how the Helsinki Final Act was being implemented in practice, Ilkka Tapiola said.

SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE OFFICE OPENS IN LENINGRAD

LD311844 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 31 Mar, TASS -- An office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has been opened in Leningrad today. A bilateral agreement has been signed establishing this mixed body intended to strengthen business ties between the two countries. The participants in the official inauguration ceremony were welcomed by Boris Borisov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He pointed out that Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation is dynamically developing. Finland has steadily ranked second in the Soviet Union's trade with the industrialized capitalist countries. Last year the volume of mutual trade reached 5,000 million roubles. It was stressed that the visit of President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland to the Soviet Union has contributed to a broadening of all-round Soviet-Finnish relations. Contracts worth more than 200 million roubles were concluded with the assistance of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce in 1980-1981.

President of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Helge Haavisto and head of the Trade-Political Department of Finland's Foreign Ministry Oke Vitola expressed confidence that the activity of the office will play an important role in deepening friendly, goodneighbourly relations between the peoples of the two countries, in the development of contracts within the framework of border trade between Finnish firms and Leningrad, a city which plays a big role in Finnish-Soviet economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

TURKEY TO TRY 80 FOR COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

LD011532 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ankara, 1 Apr, TASS -- Yet another trial of representatives of the country's democratic circles is being prepared by Turkey's military authorities. As reported by the newspaper CUMHURIYET, 80 functionaries of the Workers' Party of Turkey will be tried by a military tribunal in Istanbul on April 15 on charges of "communist activity and actions directed at changing the social and economic system in Turkey". The military prosecutor is demanding long prison terms for them.

Earlier, a military court sentenced in absentia the general chairman of the Workers' Party of Turkey Behice Boran to a term in prison and then she was deprived of her Turkish citizenship.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'STRATEGIC COOPERATION' PACT SCORED

LD011618 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Anti-Arab Alliance" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon has told the Knesset (parliament) that the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement will enter into force within the next few weeks or months. The agreement, signed by Israeli Premier Menahem Begin in Washington last November, is known to contain several secret clauses and is in fact a military pact, spearheaded above all against the Arab countries and the Palestinians.

Following Israel's provocative decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights last December, Washington and Tel Aviv used the agreement as the centerpiece of yet another farce they promptly staged to create the impression of "differences" between them. The United States declared a "freeze" on the agreement. Begin, pretending exasperation, announced its "annulment."

The purpose of the propaganda spectacle, first of all, was to bring down the massive wave of anti-American sentiments sweeping the Arab world, which realises too well that Israel would not dare pursue its current impudent annexationist policies without the unflagging military, economic and political backing from the United States.

Notwithstanding the statements made in the United States and Israel at the time, it is perfectly clear that, in reality, the "strategic cooperation" agreement was as valid then as it is today. None of the sides ever really thought of "annulling" it. This is suggested, for example, also by the current statements by Ari'el Sharon. The so-called "family quarrel" was forgotten soon after Israel had annexed the Golan Heights and the flow of up-to-date U.S. arms to Israel is intensive as ever before.

Tev Aviv, resting on U.S. support and using the separate Camp David deal to the maximum, has launched preparations for a wide-scale incursion into Lebanon and the annexation of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, whose Arab Palestinian residents have been subjected to ruthless repressions and bloody terror.

As to the diplomatic manoeuvering the emotional statements, in Washington and Tev Aviv. regarding the alleged differences, they cannot conceal the fact that close "strategic cooperation" between Israel and the United States in the Middle East has the aim of establishing U.S. diktat in the region, bringing suffering and death to Arab peoples.

PALESTINIANS FROM OCCUPIED AREAS INTERVIEWED

LD011840 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1508 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The permanent diplomatic mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Soviet Union held a press conference for Palestinian representatives from the occupied territories. Jamil Maraqah, member of the Palestine National Council [PNC], spoke to Soviet and foreign reporters along with Sulayman Najab, member of the Palestinian Communist Party Political Bureau, and Walid Mustafa, a teacher at Bi'r Zayt University.

At the beginning of the press conference, Jamil Maraqah, member of the PNC and former mayor of Al-Birah, told reporters:

[Begin Maraqah recording] This is the first time that I have met reporters in any country. The Palestinian resistance to Israeli occupation has been continuing since the start of the occupation, but it gets fiercer from time to time depending on the occupation pressure and its growing domination. I would like to assure you that we are confident of victory [word indistinct] our friends throughout the world, led by the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Jamil Maraqah then showed the reporters photographs exposing the ruthlessness of the Zionist aggressors. He spoke to the reporters about the tangible facts of the barbarous behaviour which the Palestinian detainees are being subjected to in Israeli prisons and detention camps. The figures revealed to the reporters were extremely disturbing.

Since 1967, 200,000 Palestinians have been thrown into Zionist prisons and detention camps. During the past few years the Israelis have destroyed more than 1,000 Palestinian homes. This meant that more than 1,000 Palestinian families have been made homeless. This is in addition to scores of thousands who have been ousted from their homes or exiled by force.

Sulayman Najab then spoke to the reporters. He was arrested by Israeli intelligence in 1975 and was subjected to torture and acts of repression. It was the heroism of this man and the solidarity of the Palestinians that enabled him to escape the shackles of the butchers.

[Begin Najab recording] The brother Dr Jamil Maraqah has shown photographs about the practices of the Zionists and their crimes against our people in the occupied land. We would like to stress first of all that the Palestinian national struggle is a united struggle, both at home and abroad. We see the Zionists, backed by the United States, trying to bring the Palestinian resistance and the nationalist movement in southern Lebanon and in Lebanon to their knees. And at the same time we see them launching a rabid assault against our people and their national movement in the occupied territory. All of this is being done to achieve the same objective -- namely, to deprive the Palestinian Arab people of their right to national liberation, their right to determine their own fate and establish their own independent national state on their national soil under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

We realize that our struggle is difficult, because we are facing a ferocious enemy: the Zionists who are backed by American imperialism, the Zionists who are trying to return to colonial imperialism following the collapse of the [word indistinct] empires, the Zionists who are exercising fascist practices after fascism had been defeated in Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. Our struggle is a struggle against Zionism and imperialism. Therefore we are not alone in the battle. It suffices to review world solidarity and the demonstrations of support and the cries of anger which are voiced throughout the world and from numerous political quarters expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people on the occasion of the day of their land and condemning the savageness and crimes of the rulers of Israel and their protectors, the rulers of the White House. This world solidarity greatly benefits us. It supports and backs us and confirms that our cause is a just cause. [end recording]

BRUTENTS RECEIVED BY PDRY PRIME MINISTER

PM011405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Aden, 23 Mar (TASS) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, received the visiting delegation of CPSU party workers led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. There was a friendly conversation, during which questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party were broached.

BILATERAL PDRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION BODY MEETS

LD312036 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- "The Soviet Union with all-round assistance in the development of its national economy, and the business ties between the two friendly countries are becoming stronger and deeper from year to year," said Faraj ibn Ghanim, the PDRY's minister of planning. He spoke here today as head of his country's delegation at the opening of the meeting of the Standing Commission on the Economic and Techn cal Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. The Soviet delegation at the talks is headed by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Economic cooperation between the two countries is fast-developing, embracing different economic sectors: industry, the energy sector, agriculture, irrigation and geological prospecting. The sides are closely interacting in the construction of transport projects and in training skilled engineers and technicians in the PDRY.

In recent years the joint efforts of the two countries in the PDRY have resulted in commissioning a large number of major national economy projects, like a fish-canning factory. Eight water-intake dams, and over a hundred wells have been drilled to irrigate previously dry lands. The sides are cooperating on a total of over (?240) major economic projects.

At present work proceeds full speed to build a fishing port in Aden. Builders from the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are working here side by side. The plan is to establish a large complex including refrigerator installations, mooring facilities, fish-processing facilities and workshops.

Work goes on also on other cooperation projects: the thermal electric power station in Hisva, a hospital for 300 beds and trunk canals. Soviet specialists are working on a technical design to build a cement factory to produce 250,000 tons of cement a year.

The present meeting of the bilateral commission, the head of the Soviet delegation Vladimir Mordvinov said in his statement, will be a new step in expanding further the mutually advantageous business relations between the USSR and the PDRY.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS TANZANIA

PM011229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- A joint Soviet-Tanzanian announcement on the official visit of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to the United Republic of Tanzania has been published in Dar es Salaam.

The Soviet parliamentarians were received by J. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and president of the republic, Prime Minister C. Msuya and the leadership of the National Assembly.

The guests from the USSR familiarized themselves with the Tanzanian people's life and work and the country's achievements in the years of independent development. The Soviet delegation was accorded a warm, cordial reception everywhere.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation gave a high assessment of the efforts of the Revolutionary Party and the Government of Tanzania aimed at strengthening the country's national economy and developing education and health care. The Soviet parliamentarians wished the Tanzanian people success in fulfilling the plans laid down for building a society of justice and social progress.

The Soviet delegation briefed the Tanzanian side on the implementation of the program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further economic, social and cultural development of Soviet society. The Soviet Union adheres firmly to peace-loving Leninist foreign policy principles and advocates strengthening peace and the peoples' security. This course is reflected in the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the subsequent peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in particular in his speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

The Tanzanian National Assembly representatives and the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" is of tremendous significance for rallying peace-loving forces in the struggle for peace and detente. The Tanzanian parliamentarians gave a high assessment of the USSR's contribution to the cause of defending peace throughout the world and its assistance to the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

The sides resolutely supported the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against economic and political diktat and for the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic basis. They came out in favor of the immediate implementation of UN General Assembly resolutions on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Unconditional support was expressed for the Namibian people's just struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Tanzania in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres on the basis of the principles of trust, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs was noted with satisfaction.

The sides came out in favor of further extending ties between the two countries' parliaments in the interests of strengthening Soviet-Tanzanian relations.

GHANAIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 25 MAR

PM300953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A government delegation from the Republic of Ghana headed by C. Atim, member of the Provisional National Defense Council, arrived in Moscow on 25 March for a friendly visit. The delegation was met at the airport by N. V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was C. VanDyck, Ghanaian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

CUBANS IN USSR TO STRENGTHEN 'INTERPARTY TIES'

PM011211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Cuban Communist Party (PCC) party workers headed by J.R. Machado Ventura, Politburo member and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 21-24 March in accordance with the plan for CPSU-PCC interparty ties.

The Cuban friends acquainted themselves with CPSU experience in questions of party building. During their stay in our country they had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and familiarized themselves with the work of party gorkoms, raykoms and primary organizations in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

The Cuban comrades were received by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He had a warm and friendly conversation with them in which N.A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department participated. Cuban Ambassador to the USSR R. Anillo was present during the conversation.

REAGAN APPROVES OF 'FREE ELECTIONS' IN EL SALVADOR

LD011730 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr, TASS -- As it was expected, the Reagan administration expressed complete approval for the farce of "free elections" in El Salvador. President Reagan sent a letter to the ruling military junta, congratulating it on the "successful holding" of the elections, despite the "rather difficult conditions" and assured it of further U.S. support.

The scenario of this farce from the beginning to the end was prepared by the United States, and its aim was to impart the sembalance of "legality" to the puppet junta and to pave the ground for the widening of the United States interference in the affairs of El Salvador and the supression of the people's revolution.

San Jose, 1 Apr, TASS -- The farce of the "elections" masterminded by Washington only serves as an obstacle to internal settlement of the conflict in El Salvador, the revolutionary organizations of El Salvador declared.

A joint statement of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front says that the results of the mockery of elections held on Sunday mean the legalization of outright fascism represented by the National Republican alliance. Its ringleader, dyed-in-the wool reactionary d'Aubuisson supervising operations of the terroristic "squadrons of death" promises to "burn out all communists with napalm in the course of three months."

Having emphasized their resolve to continue the struggle, the National-Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front confirmed the readiness of the patriots to start talks to achieve peace in the country. At the same time, they rejected the hypocritical proposal of the U.S. Secretary of State Haig who siad that if the rebels lay down arms, the new government will find the ways of extending the hand of reconciliation to them.

This proposal is unacceptable, says the statement of the National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front. It is tantamount to a demand to capitulate.

EFFORTS TO FORM SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD011708 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 1 Apr, TASS -- According to reports from El Salvador, the second act of an electoral farce, staged according to Washington's scenario, has begun in that country.

The parties which took part in the farce are now bargaining about the composition of the Cabinet of ministers.

None of the six parties which participated in the "elections" received a majority necessary for creating a government. Under these conditions, five ultra-right organisations, which combined won more votes than the Christian Democrats, have set up a coalition and intend to create a government which can be led by dyed-in-the-wool reactionary d'Aubuisson. Robert White, the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, once described d'Aubuisson as a "pathological murderer".

Fearing that the broad discontent with the U.S. policy in Central America will grow with the advent to power of the reactionary forces, Washington is trying to place at the head of the future government its obedient puppet, leader of the Christian Democrats.

With this aim in view the United States is trying to dissuade d'Aubuisson from the intention to head the Cabinet of ministers, warning that otherwise El Salvador cannot enjoy full support. D'Aubuisson, however, rejected Washington's recommendations. According to the French newspaper "LES ECHOS", this position is explained by his confidence that Washington will ultimately back him. The newspaper "LE MATIN" writes the same, pointing out that "some members of the Reagan administration will, undoubtedly, reconcile with satisfaction with the establishment in El Salvador of a regime to be led by ultrarightist d'Aubuisson."

It must be mentioned, however, that irrespective of who will be the head of government, El Salvador's problems will not be resolved without the participation of all the political forces of that country, first of all representatives of the insurgents who are fighting for the country's independence and against U.S. presence there.

U.S. DRAWS HONDURAS INTO CENTRAL AMERICAN PLANS

LD011136 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 1 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov]

[Text] Managua, 1 Apr, TASS -- The Reagan administration tries to draw Honduras into the implementation of its aggressive plans in Central America. According to dispatches received here, a delegation of the United States Department of State has arrived in Tegucigalpa for talks on materialization of the Pentagon's project for reconstruction of the landing and take-off strips at air bases of the country. Essentially this means to adapt them to the handling of American combat planes thus preparing conditions for armed intervention against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The purpose of the American project is the further strengthening of the United States military presence in Central America and the Caribbean. According to information available, the Nicaraguan ANN agency reports, the Pentagon plans envisage, specifically, enlargement of Honduras Air Force bases near the populated centre Palmerol, on Baia Island and near the town of Puerto Lempira. A total of some eleven million dollars have been earmarked for these purposes.

Recent developments indicate that the military of Honduras have become a pliant tool of aggressive United States policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua. Combat planes of Honduras intrude into Nicaraguan air space and patrol ships of that country enter territorial waters of the republic, attacking fishing boats. Instances of rude arbitrariness by the authorities of Honduras against Nicaraguan citizens have become more frequent. A Nicaraguan diplomat, Francisco Xavier Hurtado, was arrested at Tegucigalpa Airport yesterday and released only after vigorous protest by Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry.

At a press conference, held here, Hurtado said that the agents of Honduras secret service had subjected him to humiliating questioning for several hours, beat and threatened him and opened his luggage.

PAPER HITS U.S. 'GUNBOAT POLICY' IN CARIBBEAN

PM010955 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Correspondent R. Gabdullin dispatch under the rubric: "Our Commentary": "NATO 'Games' in the Gulf of Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City -- NATO countries are continuing major naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Mexico aimed at strengthening the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean.

While the Washington administration holds forth about some "Soviet interventionism" in the Caribbean Basin, the Pentagon, together with its NATO allies, is itself engaged in provocative "games" in that region of the world. It has also been declared "vitally important" for American interests in the event of a conflict. For, according to U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, in wartime half of all supplies to NATO troops will pass through ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

The military maneuvers are called Safe Pass-82 and are due to end 18 March. Taking part with the U.S. Armed Forces are 30 warships, 80 aircraft and about 10,000 soldiers from five NATO countries, namely, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the FRG. According to assessments by specialists from the U.S. military department, these maneuvers are the most important of any NATO maneuvers in that region of the world.

In line with the Pentagon strategists' plans, the forces participating in the maneuvers have been deployed primarily in the straits of Florida -- opposite Cuban shores.

The U.S. State Department confirmed last week that secret talks which would give the United States a number of purely military benefits are indeed being held at present with a number of countries in the region, primarily with the Colombian and Honduran Governments.

The 1983 U.S. military budget also envisages allocating $21 million for financing work on modernizing air bases in the Caribbean region. To this end a group of Pentagon experts have visited a number of Caribbean countries and studied the feasibility of using their airports for U.S. Air Force needs.

In this connection official U.S. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer has stated "We do not propose using the Rapid Deployment Forces in Latin America, although we cannot foresee what will happen in the future."

These are diplomats words. Military men are less ceremonious and speak more candidly. Thus Vice Admiral James Lyons, commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, believes that the growth of the revolutionary struggle in Central American countries "compels the Pentagon to set up permanent naval forces in the Caribbean."

Thus, in an attempt to trample on centers of the revolutionary movement in Latin America, Washington is again pursuing a "gunboat policy" which runs contrary to commonsense. The latest NATO "war games" in the Gulf of Mexico are evidence of this.

PRAVDA VERSION OF PZEROV COMMENTARY COMPARED

A comparison of the item entitled "Pzerov Views U.S. 'Anti-Nicaraguan Campaign,'" published on page K 5 of the 12 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 March, page 5, as Nikolay Ognev's "Commentator's Column," reveals the following variations in paragraph 1:

Line 1 reads: W. Middendorf, U.S. representative on the OAS permanent council, has made a speech in which he tried to portray Nicaragua as an "interventionist in Central America."

Line 4 reads: This "war of words" forms part of the...

In Line 6, PRAVDA substitutes the word "placemen" for "placement."

Lines 8, 9 and 10 read: It is to justify this that Washington needs the myth about Nicaragua's "aggressiveness" and the Sandinistas' "interference" in El Salvador's "internal affairs."

NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

Materials from the USSR media, including the Soviet republic-level press, are also published in the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) serial USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS. The majority of Soviet republic press materials as well as selected central press materials, which have been published in recent months in the SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT, will henceforth be published in the above-mentioned JPRS serial, subtitled "Current Political Issues." Subscribers wishing to obtain this JPRS publication should do so through their normal subscription channels. See inside back cover for additional information.

AFP SOURCES 'SCEPTICAL' ON BREZHNEV STROKE STORY

NC021119 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Generally well-informed Soviet sources were skeptical today over reports in the Washington POST that President Leonid Brezhnev had suffered a slight stroke.

They said they had noticed nothing to suggest that Mr Brezhnev's state of health had suddenly deteriorated. While admitting that the subject was "taboo", the Soviet sources said events of such importance tended to affect the general atmosphere and this was not the case at present. Also, numerous witnesses, including journalists, who made the flight with Mr Brezhnev, had reported nothing unusual, the sources said.

There was surprise here over the precision with which the American daily predicted a forthcoming plenary session of the Communist Party Central Committee. Meetings of this kind are usually surrounded by secrecy and announced only at the last minute, they pointed out. In theory, the plenary session is held twice a year in June and October prior to sessions of the Supreme Soviet (parliament). But the rule is often broken.

In the past, Soviet sources have perhaps been a little hasty in attributing to mere speculation the periodical rumors about Mr Brezhnev's health and about his ailment (arteriosclerosis, cancer, heart disease...etc). This time, they admit that the 75-year president is not in good health and has been forced to rest after over-working. Unless there is a break with tradition, the Soviet media are not expected to respond to the rumours which some people say are part of a campaign launched a few weeks ago to discredit Mr Brezhnev.

Communist Party paper PRAVDA, as if to show that it was business as usual at the Kremlin, published today a telegram from Mr Brezhnev to the new leaders of Bangladesh.

AVIATION INDUSTRY DEPUTY MINISTER REPORTED DEAD

PM020823 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Obituary of Ivan Arkhipovich Salaschenko]

[Excerpt] Ivan Arkhipovich Salashchenko, deputy minister of the aviation industry, died suddenly on 22 March 1982 in his 70th year.

NEW MINISTER OF TIMBER INDUSTRY APPOINTED

LD311334 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- Mikhail Busygin has been appointed minister of the timber, pulp-and-paper and wood-working industry of the USSR. Previously he was first deputy minister of this branch and general director of the Ust-Ilim pulp complex in Siberia.

PRESS MATERIALS ON TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

Polish Delegate's Interview

PM011545 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Unnamed correspondent interview with E. Mielnicki, chairman of the Polish Branch Trade Unions National Cooperation Commission: "Symbol of Unity" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] The Soviet trade union congress that has just ended was an outstanding event in international life, E. Mielnicki, chairman of the Polish Branch Trade Unions National Cooperation Commission, said in conversation with a SOTSIALISTICHESKIYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent. It is of outstanding significance because Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward historic new proposals to alleviate international tension and strengthen peace on our planet from its rostrum. It is no accident that at this congress representatives of all the world's working people noted Comrade Brezhnev's outstanding services in the struggle for peace and cooperation on Earth. He was presented with the WFTU gold medal.

Another characteristic feature of the congress proceedings was the atmosphere of unity, not just in the Hall of the Palace of Congresses among the representatives of the Soviet Union's working people, but also among the foreign delegations. Every speech voiced the key theme -- the theme of peace and cooperation. This unaminity was very natural: The preservation of peace, tranquility and mutual understanding will help in implementing the plans and putting initiatives that will improve working people's lives into practice.

During the congress proceedings I carefully followed the debate and the speakers' remarks. We derived much valuable experience for our future work there and familiarized ourselves with many new elements for the future activity of the trade union movement. After all, the speakers not only described their successes and spoke of the shortcomings, but they also voiced keen criticism and made proposals for improving the practical activity of the most mass social organization, aimed at satisfying working people's demands and requirements.

I have a mass of impressions of the congress. They are still not completely formulated -- they haven't firmed up, as the saying goes. Of course, my colleagues and I will describe all we have seen and heard in Warsaw and in other Polish cities and voivodships. But what made the most indelible impression on me was Comrade Brezhnev's speech. Our peoples know what war is like. Some 20 million Soviet people and 6 million Poles were the bloody sacrifice made on the altar of freedom and independence, millions of lives that can never be restored. So for us Poles the hope of peace and of its preservation is of colossal significance. I think that after Comrade Brezhnev's speech every congress participant and every representative of the trade unions in any country has to -- must -- struggle for this most important cause to ensure that future generations can smile like the Young Pioneers and schoolchildren from Moscow who came to congratulate the particpants in the trade union forum.

The alleviation of international tension also creates the preconditions for improving the situation in our country and returning political and socioeconomic life to normal. The situation now is difficult. A great contribution to its deterioration from the economic viewpoint has been made by various sanctions and embargoes by the United States and other Western countries. Their press has talked and is talking a great deal about humanism. We are particularly aware of this "humanism" now, at a difficult time for us: Deliveries of raw and other materials and spare parts have been stopped. And all this is being done in the name of humanism! What kind of humanism? It is simply deception and blackmail.

But no one will succeed in wresting our country from the socialist community. We are not alone in the struggle for this. The benevolent, internationalist attitude of the great land of the soviets and the other socialist states will enable us to survive the difficult period. A friend in need is a friend indeed -- that saying was fully confirmed during the recent meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski in Moscow. That the situation in our country is gradually beginning to stabilize, the economy is reviving and plants are producing output is thanks to the cooperation, collaboration and support of the fraternal countries. We can now more clearly see that the future of the Polish national economy lies in developed and extensive ties with the USSR and the other fraternal states. There is no alternative!

TRUD Editorial

PM011537 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Working for the Sake of Communism"]

[Text] The recent 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress will go down in history as a major political event in the country's life, an important milestone in the world workers' and trade union movement. It defined the tasks of the most mass-based public organization in the period of nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and outlined ways of further enhancing the role of the trade unions in the political system of Soviet society -- the society of mature socialism -- and confirmed again and again the Soviet trade union movement's loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism and the firm determination of the working people of the land of the soviets to defend the cause of peace on planet Earth.

Special significance was imparted to the trade union forum by the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His speech directs us toward the solution of the fundamental tasks of economic and social development that are outlined by the Communist Party and is imbued with paternal concern for Soviet people's welfare and happiness. The new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are of invaluable importance for the destiny of all mankind.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the CPSU Central Committee greetings to the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress elaborated the fundamental theoretical and practical questions of the trade unions' activity at the present stage in depth. Thanks to the CPSU's concern and all-around support, they have actually become an influential social force and the party's reliable bulwark among the masses, a powerful means of developing democracy and enlisting the working people to build communism. The participation of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia in the trade union movement is an important indicator of the Soviet people's growing unity and the all-around progress of the developed socialist society. The party is constantly concerned to expand the rights of the trade unions and it demands that they fully implement their important social functions.

"The party, state and trade unions of our country, each fulfilling its role, work harmoniously and in coordination. This coordination, this unity, is a guarantee of the successes of the cause of communism, and no one can shake this unity!" L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress. The delegates and guests greeted these words with stormy applause, expressing the firm will of the trade union members and all the country's working people to serry their ranks still more closely around the Communist Party -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

The congress' attention was focused on questions of the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and ensuring a further boost to the socialist economy as the basis for the improvement of Soviet people's well-being.

Some 108 million working people have now joined in socialist competition, which is a powerful lever of economic growth and a very important means of the trade unions' influence on production development. The selfless labor of millions of production innovators is aimed at attaining the best national economic end results and the improvement of work efficiency and quality and the tempo of scientific and technical progress.

However, to fulfill the party watchword of transferring the economy to an intensive growth footing and making it truly economical much work still has to be done. The trade union organizations are called on to make better and more effective use of the worker's meetings, standing production conferences, counterplanning, the rationalizers and inventors movement and other powerful means for enhancing the masses' creative activeness. Effectively organizing work on every specific sector, using the achievements of scientific and technical progress at every workplace, achieving an increase in labor productivity and the strictest saving of physical assets in every production facility and every sector -- that task can only be resolved by the joint efforts of the administration, trade union organs and entire labor collective.

In this connection paramount significance is attached to the team form of work. The successful activity of the financially autonomous teams ensures a considerable saving of time, manpower and physical resources and raises labor productivity and, naturally, wages. We must concern ourselves with the teams working under comprehensive job schedules by every means.

The food problem is an urgent economic question. The party and state are taking every step to satisfy the people's growing requirements better, but much depends on local initiative. In the struggle to improve the yield of fields, the productivity of stock raising and the quality of agricultural equipment not the least place belongs to the trade unions. They are called on to pay special attention to the improvement of the storage of produce, the struggle against losses and the use of every opportunity to process agricultural raw materials locally.

The more mature our society becomes, the more attention we can and must pay to the working people's daily needs: housing, catering, the services sphere, health care and education -- everything that determines man's welfare and mood. During the 10th 5-Year Plan a major new step forward was taken in resolving social problems. Some R334 billion more than in the previous 5-year period were earmarked from the national revenue to improve the people's living standard. Over 100 million people received a wages increase. One out of every five of the country's inhabitants improved his housing conditions. The 11th 5-Year Plan's social program provides for a further increase in real incomes and the people's consumption, the improvement of working conditions, and all-round concern for man.

The trade unions can and must make an important contribution to the implementation of measures to improve remuneration according to labor and to make rational use of social consumption funds. Wages must be linked more closely with end results -- in other words, the more you have done the more you will get. He who has worked in a slipshod way should receive correspondingly less. We must resolutely struggle against leveling, exaggerated data, and the receipt of underserved bonuses.

The trade unions' direct duty is to seek to make work lighter and healther even more vigorously. They must make labor not only highly productive but also fuller, more constructive and more interesting -- what a noble task that is!

Our state, expressing the will of the people, always acts in the working people's interests. But there are still leaders who by virtue of arrogance or indifference overlook the needs of the working man, and sometimes even try to violate citizens' lawful rights. Such "figures" must be promptly rapped on the knuckles. The trade unions are called on to create an atmosphere ruling out the very possibility of the violation of human rights.

Lenin's definition of the trade unions as a school of communism obliges them constantly to improve the masses' labor, political and moral education. Through the mass movement for a communist attitude toward labor, using the experience and authority of the best worker-mentors and improving all forms of mass cultural work, the trade union organizations are seeking to promote the formation of the qualities of an active builder of communist in every worker. At the same time it is essential to oppose drunkards, hack workers, slipshod workers, embezzlers of the people's property and all those who disgrace the working man's good name more resolutely.

The organization of mass workers' control is a task of enormous political importance and profound democratic content for the trade unions. Informal, impartial, highly effective public control can help eliminate shortcomings in the allocation of housing, the organization of trade and public catering and the health service and resolutely improve the state of affairs in spheres connected with people's daily needs.

The party demands that the trade union's organizational work be constantly improved in all links and that its effectiveness be enhanced. Over 750,000 primary organizations, about 570,000 shop organizations and over 3 million trade union groups are an enormous force, with whose aid the trade unions encompass every nucleus of the labor collectives with their influence. The specific leadership of the primary organizations and the results of the activity of the trade union organs depend to a considerable extent on the style, forms and methods of their work. The main thing that L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to in his speech at the congress is that trade union apparatus workers should be more in the people's midst and less in the midst of paperwork.

The 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress, which was attended by 131 delegations representing 160 national trade union centers and 8 international organizations, was a graphic demonstration of the vitality of Lenin's slogan of international worker solidarity. Loyal to their international duty, the USSR trade unions will continue to develop their activity for the sake of the working people's interests and the consolidation of peace. The international workers' movement's mounting attraction toward unity and solidarity on a class, anti-imperialist basis and toward the pooling of efforts in the struggle against the danger of war and for the consolidation of peace will always meet with all-around support from the Soviet trade unions.

Our country is marching toward a great holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This is a holiday of the friendship of the peoples and the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. In preparing to greet the glorious jubilee our country's working people are demonstrating their devotion to Lenin's ideas of communism again and again and are seeking to make a fitting contribution to the building of a new society. Working for the sake of communism, serving the interests of the working man -- that is the Soviet trade union's noble objective.

KAZAKH PLENUM HEARS KUNAYEV, RELEASES OFFICIALS

LD020910 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Today a routine fifth plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was held. The plenum discussed the question of the tasks for further improvement of leadership in primary party organizations in the republic and the enhancement of their role in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Ceongress. Comrade Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on this question.

Speaking in debates on the report were: Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; Dedidenko, first secretary of Kustanayskiy Obkom; Kuanyshev, first secretary of Kokchetavskiy Obkom; Morozov, first secretary of Tselinogradskiy Obkom; Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinskiy Obkom; Stepanov, first secretary of Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom; Protozanov, first secretary of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom; Abugaliyev, first secretary of Balkhash Gorkom; (Mukov) secretary of Zheleznodorozhnyy Kolkhoz Party Committee in Turgayskaya Oblast; (Altayev), first secretary of Taypakskiy Raykom in Uralskaya Oblast; (Ludina), shop forewoman of Guryevrybprom Production Association and secretary of the shop party organization; Ustinovskiy, first secretary of Karaganda Gorkom; and Yesetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum released Comrade Kamalidenov from his duties as Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary on his transfer to other work. The plenum elected Comrade (Kozybayev) as a member of the bureau and secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum released Comrade Ashimbayev from his duties as candidate member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on his retirement on pension. The plenum released Comrade Shevchenko from his duties as candidate member of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on his transfer to other work. The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its work.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS PEACE MOVEMENT MEETING

LD261332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The tasks of Soviet peace supporters to further accelerate actions against the threat of war and to support expanding detente and develop cooperation among peace-loving forces are being discussed by a plenum of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, which began today in Moscow. In their speeches, the participants in the plenum stressed that Soviet fighters for peace consider the main task to be the promotion of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th AUCCTU Congress and at the celebrations in Tashkent.

Taking part in the work of the plenum is Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON KOVALYOV ANTISTATE ACTIVITY TRIAL

LD310916 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- An open trail of a criminal case, that of Ivan Kovalyov, opened at the Moscow City Court under the chairmanship of Vladimir Bogdanov and with the participation of two people's assessors.

Kovalyov is charged with systematically preparing, keeping and circulating, alone or with the help of accomplices, anti-Soviet slanderous materials in the course of several years with the purpose of undermining and weakening Soviet power. He forwarded these materials to the West where they were used by anti-Soviet, anti-communist centres for ideological subversion against the Soviet Union.

Ivan Kovalyov is charged with committing a crime covered by Part One of Article Seventh of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

1 Apr Report

LD011734 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Who Is in the Dock" -- TASS headline; by correspondent Sergey Viktorov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- The hearing of the criminal case of Ivan Kovalyov was in its second day at the Moscow City Court. Today the criminal collegium studied in open sitting the materials in the case of the 27-year-old Soviet citizen who before his arrest did not work anywhere. It is charged that with the aim of undermining and weakening Soviet power in the country Kovalyov had produced, stored and circulated slanderous inventions smearing the state and social system in the USSR and forwarded them to the West where they were used by anti-Communist centres in subversive activities against the Soviet Union. It is clear from the materials of this case, taking up a whole number of volumes, that the court is dealing not with a delusion of a limited person. Kovalyov got a higher education in the USSR and has sufficient experience of life to understand that he acted deliberately to damage his country.

It appears that hatred for the USSR and the Soviet system is a feature of the Kovalyov family. The defendant's father -- Sergey Kovalyov and the defendant's wife -- Tatyana Osipova have in their time been convicted by Soviet courts for similar crimes.

Witnesses testified today. Their testimony drew an unseemly portrait of the defendant. Conceit, excessive self-confidence, desire to become popular at all cost and moral unscrupulousness -- these traits of Ivan Kovalyov become increasingly manifest in the course of the hearing.

The Moscow City Court will continue its hearing of the case of Kovalyov tomorrow.

CHURBANOV CRITIZES MOVIES ON CRIME THEMES

PM250909 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 March 1982 carries on page 4 a 2,100-word article entitled "The Screen and the Law" by Yu. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, criticizing shortcomings in the Soviet cinema's treatment of criminal themes. After pointing out the important role played by "the most popular of the arts" in helping to combat the social evil of crime and applauding the cinema's increased interest in the work of internal affairs organs, the author goes on to complain that scriptwriters and directors are sometimes not sufficiently well-versed in the law, treat the subject superficially and fail to do justice to the diversity and complexity of the MVD's function. The author concludes by reiterating the ministry's willingness to collaborate still more closely with the movie industry in order to propagandize the work of MVD organs.

BOOKS ON WESTERN ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA REVIEWED

PM031117 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 February 1982 publishes on page 3 a 1,700-word book review by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Col N. Khmara under the heading "Behind A Web of Ideological Sabotage," reviewing "Perilous Lies" [Nad Propastyu Vo Lzhi] by V. Bolshakov and "Strange Voices of the Air" [Chuzhiye Golosa V Efire] by (?B. Bannov) and G. Vachnadze, both published in Moscow in 1981 and devoted to "topical problems in ideological warfare" and exposing the "methods of 'psychological warfare used by present-day imperialism against communist ideas and real socialism." Drawing on the books, the article attacks the work of "centers of anticommunist propaganda," including the CIA, the Pentagon, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. Khmara reports that the books also devote space to "exposing anti-Soviet myths," notably that of the "Soviet military threat," and outlines the use of "myth" in U.S. and NATO propaganda to justify their own "interference in the internal affairs of Iran, Afghanistan and Poland." Khmara asserts that the books will be useful in "explaining the processes of the struggle against hostile, subversive imperialist propaganda and in mobilizing Soviet servicemen to further increase the vigilance and combat readiness of the army and navy."

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS ON GAS PIPELINE TO WEST

Construction Accelerated

LD291414 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Leningrad, 29 Mar, TASS -- Soviet experts are planning to accelerate the rate of construction of large-diameter gas pipelines running from western Siberia to the European part of the USSR through equipping the gas pipelines with pumping plants of the highest potential of 25 megawatt. Leningrad mills have started preparations for their batch production.

Yuriy Korsov, one of the designers of the new machines, explained the advantages of their use by a considerable (up to to 60 percent) reduction in labour outlay in the construction of gas pumping stations on gas mains. It will take for each of such stations not eight of the presently manufactured 10 megawatt plants, but only three 25-megawatt ones. The construction of compressor stations is the most complex and expensive part in gas pipeline construction.

The trials of the first three prototype machines manufactured in Leningrad have shown their high efficiency. It is one and a half percent up on the similar characteristics of the plans manufactured according to the license of the "General Electric" firm. This will make it possible to reduce metal consumption for the running of turbines. Another advantage of the novel equipment is the possibility to fit out the plants with compressors, which can increase pressure in pipes up to one hundred instead of 76 atmospheres now.

A center has been set up in Leningrad to coordinate the activity of Soviet electric-power machine-building enterprises, research and technological institutes in order to accelerate batch production of new turbines. They are to be installed on the six gas mains from Western Siberia to the European part of the USSR and farther on to Western Europe, which are to be built in the current five-year plan period.

Western Section Begun

LD291426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Correspondent Bogdan Vivchar report]

[Summary] Kiev, 29 Mar (TASS) -- The first kilometer of pipeline was welded today on the western section of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline for export. Now work has started on the most difficult section, which is 216km long, from the compressor station in the settlement of Bogorodchany (Ukraine) to the western frontier of the USSR.

This is the first time that a gas pipeline is being built high in the mountains. This will avoid landslides and spring floods. Work is being carried out with attention to the ecological aspects of the Carpathians.

BATYGIN WRITES ON SHORTAGE OF BATTERIES

PM261515 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 March 1982 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word A. Batygin report headlined "Looking for a Battery." After discussing the difficulty of obtaining electric batteries in the USSR, Batygin identifies the causes of the shortage as chiefly the great increase in demand and the shortage of an essential raw material, electrolytic manganese dioxide. Batygin discusses the problems in manufacturing this raw material, criticizing the Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, under whose jurisdiction the plant mainly responsible for its production falls, and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. He concludes that "the situation regarding the output of batteries and their supply to consumers remains grave. The responsibility for this rests with the leaders of the ministries and departments named."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 1 APR

LD020322 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Rusian on 1 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

A late spring in Stavropolskiy Kray has caused great efforts to be made to speed up field work. Machines are being sent to those areas dried out enough to work. The aim is to finish plowing up of fallows within 2 or 3 working days. So far this work has been done on 100,000 hectares. (0200 GMT)

Early grain crops are being sown on farms in most oblasts of the Ukraine. One million hectares have been sown to date. Top dressing of winter crops is nearing completion. Brestskaya Oblast farms have commenced mass sowing of early cereal crops. Fields are also being prepared for row crops. (0400 GMT)

Winter ear crops occupy 2 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Top dressing with mineral fertilizer has been completed in this area. Specialists consider that the winter crops are developing well in all areas. A good harvest is portended. Mass sowing of spring crops is in progress in the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Orenburgskaya Oblast is one of the biggest grain suppliers in the USSR. The spring crops area there exceeds 5 million hectares. Orenburgskaya farms plan to supply the country with no less than 3.8 million tons of grain this year. (0600 GMT)

Farmers have sown the first few thousand hectares of land under grains and pulses in Khersonskaya Oblast. A new variety this season is the alfalfa Nadezhda. Compared with others, its yield is higher -- up to 800 quintals per hectare. By the end of the sowing campaign the new variety will occupy half the entire fodder crop area in the oblast. (0730 GMT)

Comprehensive modernization of the compound feed industry has been completed in Lithuania. As a result of the introduction of automated systems and more advanced production processes, enterprises of the industry this year will be producing a third more of various compound feeds than at the beginning of the last 5-year plan. (0800 GMT)

In Khabarovskiy Kray southern farms have begun sowing early grain crops in difficult agrotechnical conditions. Snow thawed late and many fields are still very wet. Seeds of barley, oats and wheat treated with the Lvov-1 laser unit are being sown. Experts believe this process will promote higher yields. Farmers plan to complete sowing in 100 working hours. (1000 GMT)

In Belorussia, Polesye farmers have started sowing crops earlier than usual. Over 300,000 hectares of land will be sown to summer crops. Barley will occupy over two-thirds of all the arable land here. Farmers are busy tending perennial grasses and winter crops. Fertilizers are being applied to pasture lands. The cold March weather in Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR has now made way for warm sunny weather, and farmers are working at an accelerated pace in order to make up for lost time. Alfalfa, oats and peas are being sown everywhere. Kirgizia farmers have begun sowing sugarbeet. The republic has alloted 20,000 hectares of irrigated land this year for the crop. Half that area will be cultivated on an industrial basis -- that is, without using manual labor. (1100 GMT)